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Trade between China and the South Seas, Past and Present.
Metallic Ores in Kiangsi.

ANNEX

Supplementary Methods for the Investigation and Collection of the Income Tax on Profit-seeking Enterprises in the 37th Year of the Chinese Republic. (Sept. 26, 1948)
Regulations Governing the Readjustment of the Capital of Private Banks. (Sept. 6, 1948)
Explanations of the "Regulations Governing the Readjustment of the Capital of Private Banks". (Oct. 12, 1948)
Order of Procedure for the Readjustment of the Capital of Private Banks. (Sept. 21, 1948)
Regulations Governing the Utilisation of that Part of the Readjusted Capital of Private Banks which is Deposited as Cash. (Oct. 8, 1948)
Mineral Product Tax Regulations. (Feb. 5, 1947)
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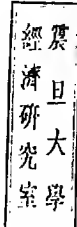
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THIRD YEAR

NO. XXI - October 20th 1948

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The MONTHLY BULLETIN is edited by the "BUREAU DE DOCUMENTATION" of the Department of Economics and Political Sciences, Aurora University (Shanghai).

Part of the work of the "BUREAU DE DOCUMENTATION" is the systematic filing of all articles in the chief Chinese periodicals (monthly, weekly and daily) which deal with the economic and financial life of the Far East. References on any subject can be found immediately by means of a detailed card index.

The aim of the BULLETIN, which appears on the 20th. of each month, is to put at the disposal of foreigners the economic and financial points of view expressed in articles in the Chinese reviews. A certain number of these articles are carefully chosen and reproduced each month in English, either in full translation or in the form of digests.

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Agricultural Promotion	(Nung Yeh T'ui Kuang T'ung Hsin)
Banking Information	(Yin Hang T'ung Hsin)
Capital Market	(Tzu Pen Shih Ch'ang)
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Chemical World	(Hua Hsueh Shih Chieh)
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SEMI-MONTHLY REVIEWS

Business World	(Kung Shang T'ien Ti)
Kung Yih Industrial & Commercial Bulletin	(Kung Yih Kung Shang T'ung Hsin)
The New China Magazine	(Hsin Chung Hwa)

WEEKLY REVIEWS

The Bankers' Weekly	(Yin Hang Chou Pao)
The Central Bank Weekly	(Chin Yung Chou Pao)
Economy Inspector	(Ching Chi Kuan Ch'a)
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DAILY PAPERS

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		Nature: Digest
Author:	Chang Chun-te	Number of pages: 7
Periodical:	Business World (Kung Shang T'ien Ti)	Remarks: Original title is: "New Trends of China's Foreign Trade".
Date of Issue:	Sept. 5th. 1948.	

MAIN TRENDS OF CHINA'S
FOREIGN TRADE AFTER THE WAR

Civil warfare together with the unreasonable foreign exchange rate and import control policies of the Government have been the principal factors responsible for the great decline in China's foreign trade since the war. The former has affected the volume of available farm products, which used to represent about 3/4 of the total value of our exports; whereas the latter has more directly hindered the normal exchange of goods.

I. - Changes in Foreign Trade
Caused by the Civil War.

Civil strife, converting many producing regions into battlefields and causing disruption in communications, has brought about far reaching effects on China's foreign trade.

Despite the fact that a few exports in 1947 could still maintain, or even surpass, their prewar level, a general depression was seen in the export trade. The quantity of egg products, leather and cereals exported in 1947 had decreased by several times as compared with prewar years. Tobacco, cotton and coal which used to be exported on a large scale before the war, became the country's main import items in 1947, though meagre amounts continued to be shipped abroad in that year (See Table I below).

Where production was not affected by the civil war, as up to 1947 in the recovered North-East, and in the Taiwan island ever since its emancipation from Japanese domination, exports which were negligible in Chinese trade in prewar time became major items in 1947. Thus the export of soya beans from China was 60,000 quintals in 1936 and 10 times as much in 1947, similarly sugar rose from 200 quintals to 86,000 quintals. Since the North-East has fallen into the Communists' hands, however, the export of soya beans has again diminished.

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Table I. Comparison between
Chinese Exports in 1936 & in 1947.

<u>Item</u>	<u>1936</u>	<u>1947</u>
Pigs	319,000	477,000
Bristles	52,648 quintals	44,352 quintals
Dried Egg Albumen & Yolk	91,457 "	534 "
Frozen Eggs	404,028 "	35,164 "
Fresh Eggs	380,021,000	139,867,000
Pig's Intestines	29,970 quintals	8,472 quintals
Dry and Wet, Salted & Unsalted Cow Hides	103,866 "	671 "
Untanned Goat Skins	8,105,000 sheets	1,463,000 sheets
Tanned and Untanned Lamb Skins	1,994,000 "	608,000 "
Groundnut Oil	311,084 quintals	22,788 quintals
Shelled Groundnuts	446,416 "	103,170 "
Black Tea	96,030 "	53,479 "
Green Tea	155,931 "	93,198 "
Sugar	269 "	85,660 "
Soya Beans	61,591 "	604,158 "
Wood Oil	863,383 "	805,373 "
Tobacco	172,007 "	5,239 "
Coal	1,324,544 m. tons	16,154 m. tons
Raw Cotton	368,426 quintals	4 quintals
Ramie	197,427 "	1,557 "
Whits Raw Silk (Steam Filature)	27,908 "	3,909 "
Cotton Yarn	86,807 "	34,842 "
Shirtings & Sheetings	44,108 "	57,416 "
Silk Piece Goods	4,272 "	910 "
Wolfram	70,499 "	61,086 "
Ragulus Antimony	131,675 "	85,249 "
Tin Ingots	112,604 "	41,150 "

The civil war has also greatly affected China's imports. As already stated China has now to depend more and more on foreign countries for many of her former main agricultural products. The comparative size of the import of gasoline, diesel oil and banknote paper has also increased. Whereas in 1947 the aggregate import value of raw cotton, tobacco, rice, wheat, wool, gasoline, diesel oil and banknote paper represented only a little more than 1/2 of the total value of Chinese imports, they made up over 1/3 in the months January-April 1948.

Table II. Percentages of Main Items
in the Total Imports for
1947 and Jan.-April 1948.

<u>Item</u>	<u>% of Total Imports</u>	
	<u>1947</u>	<u>Jan.-April 1948</u>
Raw Cotton	0.9	9.2
Tobacco	0.5	2.7
Rice, Wheat and Wheat Flour	0.7	6.0
Wool	1.1	2.1
Gasolins	0.54	5.9
Diesel Oil	0.46	6.9
Drawing & Bank-note Paper	0.02	1.9
TOTAL:	4.22	34.7

There is another aspect of the trade problem which deserves our attention. The foreign trade of North China having been stifled by the battles raging there, the trade centre is moving towards the South. Thus the percentages in China's imports and exports representing the northern ports of Ch'inhuangtao and Tientsin are steadily shrinking; while those related to the southern ports have been increasing; in Shanghai, Kaohsiung and Kowloon for exports and in Amoy, Keelung and Swatow for imports (See Tables III & IV below). There was, however, an exceptional drop in the official export figures for Canton in 1948 as compared with the previous year, but this fact can be explained by the smuggling activities between Canton and Hongkong.

Table III. Percentages of China's Exports
Representing Various Ports for
the Periods Jan.-May 1947 and
Jan.-May 1948.

<u>Port</u>	<u>Jan.-May 1947</u>	<u>Jan.-May 1948</u>
Ch'inhuangtao	5.88	0.20
Tientsin	10.44	7.60
Tsingtao	1.37	1.26
Shanghai	47.93	62.26
Foochow	0.22	0.20
Amoy	0.73	0.21
Keelung	2.17	0.97
Kaohsiung	1.68	6.27
Swatow	2.16	1.99
Canton	13.72	7.68
Kowloon	6.22	9.56

Table IV. Percentages of China's Imports
Representing Various Ports for
the Periods Jan.-May 1947 and
Jan.-May 1948.

<u>Port</u>	<u>Jan.-May 1947</u>	<u>Jan.-May 1948</u>
Ch'inhuangtao	1.59	0.78
Tientsin	6.13	2.48
Tsingtao	1.39	1.30
Shanghai	79.38	79.18
Foochow	0.07	0.10
Amoy	0.38	1.86
Keelung	0.24	2.80
Swatow	0.95	1.12
Canton	4.60	3.52
Kowloon	4.05	3.57

II. - Foreign Trade Sacrificed to Finance.

It may be said that in the economic conditions of the past few years, the Government's foreign exchange and foreign trade policies have been motivated almost exclusively by considerations of national finance. The Central Bank fixed the foreign exchange rates at an extremely low level, with the purpose of artificially raising the external value of the Chinese dollar, while the activities of the Central Trust in monopolising the exports, and the strict control exercised by the Import-Export Board have been aimed at securing foreign exchange for Government needs and at curtailing its expenditures whatever may be the consequences for the normal channels of trading activities.

There is no doubt that the unreasonably low exchange rate has had an adverse effect on China's export trade. The exports dropped from a monthly average of US\$19,200,000 in 1947 to one of US\$16,500,000 during January-May 1948. Though relative improvement was witnessed in March-May 1948, this was mainly due to seasonal movements as exports of agricultural products usually increase in spring and summer. Another reason for this slight improvement was that the Government undertook huge amounts of exports at conditions which, though uneconomical in the classic sense, could offset the hindrances imposed by the unfavourable exchange rate.

Conversely, exports improved whenever the exchange rate was readjusted to higher levels. The experience of June 1948 is a good instance of this matter: as a result of the introduction of the new "foreign exchange certificate system" which actually raised the exchange rate, the export value increased to nearly US\$20,000,000 in that month. But it dropped again in July to US\$18,000,000 owing to the new and growing gap between official and black market rates.

As has been mentioned before, the Chinese Government has continually cut down the import quota with the purpose of saving foreign exchanges. From Feb. 1947 to July 1948, the average quarterly reduction was 20%.¹⁾

Table V. Import Quotas for the First Six Quarters (Jan. 1947 - July 1948).

Quarter	Quota	Reduction
1st Quarter (Feb.-April 1947)	US\$99,700,000	0
2nd " (May-July 1947)	72,600,000	27%
3rd " (Aug.-Oct. 1947)	67,900,000	6.5%
4th " (Nov. 1947-Apr. 1948)	53,400,000	21%
5th ²⁾ " (Feb.-Apr. 1948)	each averaging 36,700,000	30%
6th " (May-July 1948)		

EDITOR'S NOTE: 1) The import quotas for the 7th and 8th quarters actually approved by the Executive Yuan on Sept. 15th 1948, totalled US\$42,141,000, showing a reduction of nearly 43% as compared with the aggregate appropriation for the previous 2 quarters.

NOTE: 2) It may be pointed out that gasoline, diesel oil and tobacco were listed under items of U.S. Aid in the import quota for the fifth quarter (Feb.-Apr. 1948). Since they constituted 44.7% of the fifth quarterly quota, the actual amount of permitted imports was only US\$20,300,000, or approximately US\$6,800,000 per month.

Before September 1947, imports were comparatively free from control and were undertaken in large quantities: their value averaged US\$45,000,000 monthly during the first eight months of 1947, and was US\$59,000,000 in July and US\$53,000,000 in August. The figures descended sharply, however, after the enforcement of the import quota system. They went down to US\$34,000,000 in September and US\$22,000,000 in December, the monthly average for the period September-December being US\$29,000,000. The situation was at its worst in February 1948 when only US\$14,000,000 worth of incoming shipments were reported. The meagre increase in the following months was due to the Government rather than to orders from private firms. This may be seen from the fact that the chief items which recorded a rise, were, on the one side, foodstuffs, cotton and fertilizers, all imported by the Government, and on the other, diesel oil and gasoline which had been put under the management of the Government-operated China Petroleum Corporation and of a few foreign firms.

It must be admitted that the Government's strict import control has brought some improvement in the trade balance. The trade deficit of China during 1947 amounted to US\$250,000,000, averaging US\$20,800,000 per month for the whole year and US\$19,000,000 during the period January-May 1947; while in the same period January-May in 1948 it was only US\$8,300,000.

It is interesting to note in this respect that although the trade returns of the Chinese Customs showed trade deficits, the Import-Export Board reported a favourable balance. Imports inside and outside the scope of the quota approved by the Import-Export Board, aggregated US\$9,921,000 in May and US\$7,921,000 in June 1948 (see Table VI below), whereas according to incomplete figures issued by the same Board, the Government's intake of foreign exchange derived from exports approximated to US\$16,000,000 in May and US\$20,000,000 in June, thus netting a gain of US\$6,000,000 in the former month and of US\$12,000,000 in the latter.

Table VI. Foreign Exchange Granted for Imports during the Months Jan.-June 1948.

released by the Import-Export Board			
Month	Schedule II	Schedule I and Schedule III (A)	Total
January	US\$10,233,000	US\$2,101,000	US\$12,334,000
February	8,351,000	2,987,000	11,288,000
March	6,178,000	2,532,000	8,710,000
April	11,584,000	2,412,000	13,996,000
May	8,508,000	1,413,000	9,921,000
June	6,632,000	1,289,000	7,921,000
TOTAL	51,486,000	12,684,000	64,170,000
Monthly Average	8,581,000	2,114,000	10,695,000

However, this improvement in the trade balance, was only achieved through sacrificing the country's needs. As a result of import restrictions, the prices of many important necessities imported from abroad, rose higher than other commodity prices. For instance, white newspaper costing only CN\$3.00 per ream before the War, soared to CN\$47,000,000 in Shanghai at the beginning of August 1948, i.e. 15,700,000 times higher; and the prices of metals at about the same time were 8,900,000 times their prewar level. Meanwhile the contemporary index number of general

wholesale prices in the city, as compiled by the China Institute of Economics, was only 5,500,000. Another consequence was that many industrial enterprises in this country handicapped by the shortage of raw materials, had to reduce the scale of their operations or suspend business altogether.

Things came to such a critical stage that the Government itself began to realize that new measures should be taken to break the deadlock. It was understood however that any new move should not risk curtailing the Government's foreign exchange resources, nor be allowed to stimulate black market operations in gold and U.S. currency notes. Thus, import-export linking proposals were rebuked as hindering the Government from increasing its disposable currency; while imports against payment with self-provided foreign exchange were considered by the Government authorities as a temptation to black-marketing in greenbacks.

After many deliberations, the Government promulgated on July 30th, 1948, the Measures for Applications to Import Capital Held by Overseas Chinese or Capital Held Abroad by Chinese Nationals for Investing in Home Productive Enterprises. According to these Measures, proof had to be established that the capital concerned really belonged to "Overseas Chinese", or in the case of deposits made abroad by Chinese nationals, certificates had to be obtained that they had been lodged in foreign banks before June 30th 1948. With this new set of measures, the Government expected a forthcoming supply of raw materials sufficient for 6 months' requirements without incurring the dangers alluded to. Too many difficulties were involved in this device and it proved of no avail.

III. - Concentration of Export Business.

The third feature of the Chinese Foreign Trade since the war has been the nature of the export business.

A common practice among exporters has been to hoard export commodities when the exchange rate was unfavourable and to ship them at once as soon as the rate was revised. This, however, could only be done by firms disposing of a large capital and thus the smaller ones were progressively eliminated. Smuggling also could be successfully carried on only with the backing of a few magnates usually associated with powerful cliques.

Such a de facto monopoly gave the remaining exporters the power to control prices of export commodities at home and thus to reap huge additional profits. Tea from T'unch'i and Ch'ouchen for instance was contracted at US\$0.50 per pound C.I.F. North Africa a short time ago; yet tea exporters' firms consented to pay only US\$0.30 per pound F.O.B. Shanghai. The same happens to bristles whose prices at home are many a time heavily cut down. This is of course very detrimental to the production of goods destined for export and to the farm economy as a whole.

As already mentioned, the Government has been undertaking exports on a large scale, its activities not being hindered by the low foreign exchange rate fixed by the Central Bank. It must be noted in this respect that while some exports can be undertaken by private exporters, others are completely reserved to the Government, such as cotton yarn, cotton piece goods, mineral products, soya beans from the North-east and sugar and camphor from Taiwan.

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A common practice among exporters has been to hoard export commodities when the exchange rate was unfavourable and to ship them at once as soon as the rate was revised. This, however, could only be done by firms disposing of a large capital and thus the smaller ones were progressively eliminated. Smuggling also could be successfully carried on only with the backing of a few magnates usually associated with powerful cliques.

Such a de facto monopoly gave the remaining exporters the power to control prices of export commodities at home and thus to reap huge additional profits. Tea from T'unch'i and Ch'ouchen for instance was contracted at US\$0.50 per pound C.I.F. North Africa a short time ago, yet tea exporters' firms consented to pay only US\$0.30 per pound F.O.B. Shanghai. The same happens to bristles whose prices at home are many a time heavily cut down. This is of course very detrimental to the production of goods destined for export and to the farm economy as a whole.

As already mentioned, the Government has been undertaking exports on a large scale, its activities not being hindered by the low foreign exchange rate fixed by the Central Bank. It must be noted in this respect that while some exports can be undertaken by private exporters, others are completely reserved to the Government, such as cotton yarn, cotton piece goods, mineral products, soya beans from the North-east and sugar and camphor from Taiwan.

This same phenomenon of concentration has been witnessed in the import field. A large portion of the business has been monopolised by the Government, while the greater part of the imports accessible to private concerns have been shared among a few privileged merchants and foreign firms.

Among importers to whom foreign exchange was granted by the Import-Export Board for the month of March 1948 under Schedule II, 6 firms got appropriations totalling US\$3,290,000, or nearly 53.3% of the total import quota. Of these 6 firms, only one was Chinese, i.e. the Government-operated China Petroleum Corporation, while the rest were all foreign companies. Again, in April of the same year, 7 firms shared altogether 42.3% of the total quota; and though 4 of these firms were Chinese, viz. the Central Trust, China Textile Industries Inc., China Petroleum Corporation and the Chung Hwa Book Company, they received only one half as much as the 3 foreign firms.

The same thing happened in the distribution of permits for non-quota imports under Schedule I and Schedule III (A). Although 100 firms were granted foreign exchange for these items in the month of March 1948, 15 of them aggregated US\$626,000 or about 24.7% of the total; of these firms, 11 were owned by foreigners and secured US\$430,000, while 4 Chinese firms, the Government-operated China Vegetable Oil Corporation, Hai-Nan Railway and Mining Company, China Textile Machinery Company, and Hai Hsin Development Corporation, were allotted US\$230,000. Again, in April 8 firms received a total allotment amounting to US\$245,000 or about 13.1% of the total amount under Schedule I and Schedule III (A). Of this amount of US\$245,000, US\$117,000 was shared by 4 Chinese companies, the China Vegetable Oil Corporation, the Taiwan Aluminium Company, the Yung Hua Coal Mining Company, and the China Portland Cement Company, and the rest was granted to foreign firms.

According to the Far Eastern Economic Review, "imports undertaken by private concerns represented only 30% of the total imports in the first quarter of 1948, while private exports made up only 20% of the total exports during that same period". Such is the magnitude of the Government's interference with the foreign trade of our country.

The foregoing analysis, however, has not shown all the aspects of the monopolisation of foreign trade by bureaucratic and foreign capital, for this has also infiltrated into some private factories and it is no easy task to make an estimate of it. Furthermore, with the newly activated U.S. Aid, the trend of concentration is becoming even more acute, as foreign firms alone are said to be entrusted with the import of supplies coming under the agreement.

(End)

U N I V E R S I T E L ' A U R O R E

- S h a n g h a i -

BUREAU DE DOCUMENTATION
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Topic:	Trade between China and the South Seas, Past and Present	Document No: 106
Author:	Chou En-jung	Nature: Translation
Periodical:	New China Magazine (Hsin Chung Hua)	Number of pages: 10
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TRADE BETWEEN CHINA AND THE SOUTH SEAS,
PAST AND PRESENT

Although the Peace Treaty with Japan has not yet been concluded, the third year after the war has seen the re-opening of Japanese private trade by SCAP on Aug. 15, 1947, in spite of strong remonstrances, and the partial recovery of her South Sea markets. As a retaliatory measure against this policy, the Chinese of these countries have started a movement there to boycott Japanese goods.

The South Sea Lands, with their tropical or sub-tropical climate, abundant rainfall and fertile soils, produce many valuable exports, such as coconuts, rubber, hemp, sugar, rice, cocoa, and pepper which, together with tin and petroleum, are exchanged for daily necessities and manufactured goods from all over the world. With such valuable natural resources it is no wonder that these countries, with their population of 130 million, have tempted the cupidity of colonizing powers.

As early as the Ts'ing and Han Dynasties Chinese were migrating to the South Sea where their industry built up a solid economic foundation. The tradition has been continuous and even to-day, in the Dutch East Indies, Malaya and the Philippines most of the merchants, both wholesale and retail, are Chinese. Penetrating deep into the countryside they exchange Chinese goods for the products of the native villages which they then ship to their home markets in an ever increasing trade.

I. - Before the War.

In spite of its long history, before the war China's trade with the South Seas was kept on a comparatively small scale by the active competition of Great Britain, the USA, Holland and Japan.

1) IN THE PHILIPPINES, both export and import trade were mainly with the USA, in virtue of a preferential trade agreement. After 1933, Japanese imports were on the increase, and only a small percentage of trade fell to China, which ranked after the USA, Japan and Great Britain, while the Philippines ranked tenth among the countries exporting to China. The balance of trade was

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favourable to China, whose exports, from 1934 to 1941, exceeded her imports by about CN\$13,062,000 per year.

These exports consisted mainly of textile goods, including fibres, cotton piece goods, yarn, thread and knitted goods; foodstuffs, largely eggs and egg products, ham and bacon, of which the Philippines took 30% of China's total export, and lard; coal and other fuels; and vegetable oil. In return China received most of her supply of raw hemp, together with timber, sugar, molasses, coconut oil, fruits and tobacco.

2) THE DUTCH EAST INDIES supplied 6% of China's total imports, coming after USA, Japan, Great Britain and Germany; while China only supplied 2% of the imports into the Dutch East Indies, ranking eighth among the importing nations. The balance of trade was therefore unfavourable to China which piled up a trade deficit amounting to 436,431,825 customs silver taels in the years between the inauguration of the Chinese Customs' service in 1868, and 1933. This continuous deficit was counterbalanced, however, by the remittances of overseas Chinese settled in the East Indies. China's principal exports were cotton goods, beverages and foods, with considerable quantities also of china and earthenware, paper, timber, wooden wares, chemical products, machinery and tools.

From the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese War until 1941, the Dutch East Indies imported large quantities of Chinese cotton yarn, for which there was a steady market in the Java and "Matula" region. Textiles imported were mainly jean, sheetings and native cloth, with increasing supplies of towels, socks and underwear, both for natives and for local Chinese. The latter were the chief importers of foodstuffs such as meat, dried vegetables, fresh and dried fruits and tea; and also of firecrackers and tinfoil. In return the Dutch East Indies exported to China in 1938, 87.6% of its petroleum which fell to 66.9% in 1939, and 54.8% in 1940. Other exports were sugar, petroleum products, quinine, kapok and pepper.

3) MALAYA was one of China's largest customers, taking much more than she sold, so that the balance of trade was favourable to China until 1933. She imported foods, including animals and animal products, vegetables, fresh and dried fruits, fish, seeds, wine, tea, drugs and spices; textile products such as cotton piece goods, yarn and thread; paper and tinfoil; china, chemicals, leather and leather goods. Exports were chiefly rubber, foodstuffs, including beverages and sea food, pepper, timber, tin, paints and fires.

4) INDOCHINA maintained a favourable balance of trade against China, owing to her bulk exports of rice and to the keen competition of French goods. China's trade deficit averaged 13,184,000 customs gold units from 1934 to 1938; but she had a favourable balance of 16,610,000 C.G.U. in 1939 and of 34,319,000 in 1940. Her chief imports were rice and coal, for which during the war years Indo-China was almost her only entrepot and source of supply, cement and fish. In return she exported cotton goods, vegetables, paper, wheat flour, tea, fruits, sugar and tobacco, with small quantities of raw silk and sponges.

5) SIAM. The trade between China and Siam has always been small, averaging 10,000,000 customs silver taels in 1932 and between 12 and 16 million customs gold units from 1935-39. It was also one-sided, consisting almost entirely of Siamese rice which made up 88.41% of the imports, with another 5.79% teak and other timber. Chinese exports, mainly cotton yarn, cotton goods,

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vegetables, fruits and paper, only averaged a total value of 3 to 5 million customs gold units, so that from 1935-1939 she had an average annual trade deficit of 6,483,000 customs gold units.

6) BURMA. China's trade with Burma has also been small in volume, averaging less than 1% of her total foreign trade up to 1939 though there has been a slight increase since then. It is of much the same type as the Siamese trade: imports of rice and timber set off by small quantities of silk and cotton goods and foodstuffs for the use of the overseas Chinese.

7) HONGKONG has always been a very important entrepot and transshipment centre not only for British goods but also for foodstuffs from South East Asia destined for China. Before the war it dealt with 30% of China's total exports, mainly seeds, mineral ores, vegetables and vegetable products, silk and cotton piece goods, drugs and spices, raw silk, peanut oil, tung oil, lard, livestock and fresh and dried fruits. In return China imported through Hongkong manufactured goods such as metal goods and machinery, chemicals and woollen goods, sea products, cereals, books and paper, maintaining however a favourable balance of trade.

8) BRITISH NORTH BORNEO. Trade with British North Borneo was controlled by the North Borneo Trade Company and the population there is scanty and undeveloped, so that the volume of trade has never been large and the balance has been unfavourable to China. In return for timber and mineral oil she exports mainly vegetables, stoneware and earthenware with a few miscellaneous trade goods.

II. - The Years 1946 and 1947.

Trade with the South Seas, suspended during the war, has revived under new conditions, since the colonies have all been fighting for their independence from the war exhausted countries of Europe. China has had to exert herself if she is to regain her prewar markets. Since the war her trade has been chiefly with Hongkong, Singapore and the Philippines. In 1946 over 50% of her imports from the South, with a value of CN\$67,220,123,000, came from Hongkong, 23% came from Malaya by way of Singapore and the rest from the Philippines, Siam, Burma, the Dutch East Indies & Borneo. Her exports for the same year were valued at CN\$146,099,000,000, 79.68% going to Hongkong; 6.7% to Singapore and 3.7% to the Philippines. Exports to North Borneo totalled only CN\$33,000.

In 1947 the South Seas supplied about 8.6% of China's total imports. Out of a total of CN\$920,365,578,000, 38.38% came from Singapore, and 21.32% from Hongkong. Exports increased from 33.02% of her total exports in 1946 to 44.65% in 1947. 76.64%, with a value of CN\$2,179,373,506,000, went to Hongkong; 7.53% to the Philippines; 6.86% to Siam; 5.95% to Singapore; 2.07% to the Dutch East Indies; 0.62% to Burma; 0.4% to Indo-China and to North Borneo only two thirds of the preceding year's amount.

If the South Seas trade is taken as a whole, China's trade balance was favourable in both years, with an export surplus of CN\$16,635,719,000 in 1946 and CN\$1,926,970,003,000 in 1947. If however the trade with each place is considered separately, she had a favourable balance only with Hongkong in 1946, and with Hongkong, the Philippines & Siam in 1947. With Singapore her trade deficit in 1947 amounted to nearly CN\$184,000,000,000.

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The following table shows the actual values of China's South Seas trade in 1946 & 1947, and their relation to the total volume of her exports and imports.

Place	1946		1947	
	Value in CN\$1,000	% of total trade of China	Value in CN\$1,000	% of total trade of China
Burma				
Imports from	1,489,738	0.10	119,364,944	1.12
Exports to	635,196	0.15	17,764,027	0.28
Balance (-)	854,542		(-) 101,600,917	
Indo-China				
Imports from	9,377,344	0.26	43,126,387	0.40
Exports to	1,063,910	0.62	11,530,349	0.18
Balance (-)	8,313,434		(-) 31,596,038	
Siam				
Imports from	6,640,631	0.44	76,856,107	0.72
Exports to	2,635,913	0.64	195,394,556	3.06
Balance (-)	4,004,718		(+) 118,538,449	
Hongkong				
Imports from	67,220,723	4.48	196,271,025	1.84
Exports to	116,415,863	28.25	2,179,373,506	34.16
Balance (+)	49,195,140		(+) 1,983,102,481	
North Borneo				
Imports from	1,423,582	0.10	25,778,176	0.24
Exports to	38		22,070	
Balance (-)	1,423,549		(-) 25,756,106	
Dutch East Indies				
Imports from	5,051,291	0.34	92,165,466	0.86
Exports to	130,194	0.03	59,151,442	0.93
Balance (-)	4,921,097		(-) 33,014,024	
Singapore				
Imports from	30,383,722	2.02	353,309,784	3.31
Exports to	9,801,673	2.38	169,624,339	2.66
Balance (-)	20,582,049		(-) 183,685,445	
the Philippines				
Imports from	7,876,699	0.52	13,493,688	0.13
Exports to	5,416,667	1.31	224,475,292	3.36
Balance (-)	2,460,032		(+) 200,981,603	
TOTAL:				
Imports	129,463,730	8.62	920,365,578	8.62
Exports	146,099,449	33.02	2,847,335,581	44.65
Favorable trade balance for China	16,635,719		1,926,970,003	

Remarks: Source of material: Returns of Foreign Trade of China, published by the Chinese Customs House.

(-) = trade deficit.

(+) = favorable trade balance.

The goods exchanged since the war between China and the South Seas are almost the same as before the war since both demand and production have changed very little. Cotton products have been exported in greater quantity however, owing to the rapid development of the Chinese textile industry, and in 1946 textile fibres, yarn, thread, piece goods, knitted goods and other textile products made up 34.31% of the exports to the South Seas, increasing to 53.58% in 1947. This represented 25.21% of China's total export of textiles in 1946 and 37.93% in 1947. 60% of these exports of textiles went to Hongkong.

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The principal other products exported to the South Seas in 1947 and the relatively few imports are shown in the following Tables.

<u>Item</u>	<u>Value in CN\$1,000</u>	<u>% in China's Total Export of Said Item</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Oils & Waxes	528,346,188	43.23	95% to Hongkong
Animals & Animal Products	463,216,180	38.92	Largely to Hongkong
Metals, Mineral Ores & Metalware	109,862,751	32.04	
Fresh & Dried Fruits	68,802,499	96.95	Largely to Hongkong
Vegetables	64,119,879	93.77	
Paper (including tin-foil)	34,143,203	91.83	

Since imports from the South Seas was not active, the varieties of goods were limited. The following table shows, by order of their importance, some of the main items and their values:

<u>Item</u>	<u>Value in CN\$1,000</u>	<u>% in China's Total Import of Said Item</u>
Candles, Soap, Oils, and Fat	237,073,774	14.00
Rice	196,780,288	56.54
Hemp and Manufactures thereof	193,401,943	84.1
Metals, Mineral Ores, and Metalware	46,308,735	58.50
Medicinal Substances and Spices	20,754,149	73.49

Geographically, historically and economically it seems obvious that trade should develop between the tropical, newly developed States of the South Seas, as yet without industries and temperate China with her urgent need for large quantities of rubber, petroleum, iron, coconut oil and rice. Another factor is the presence of 10 million Chinese among the 130 million population of the South Seas. Growing industrialisation on both sides, with a consequent rise in the standard of living, will only increase the possibilities for mutual trade.

III. - Competition with Japan and Measures necessary to meet it.

Though the breaking up of the prewar South Seas trade, which was dominated by Great Britain and Japan, has in some ways created a situation favourable to China, there are still many difficulties to be faced. The independence of India and Burma, together with her internal problems, has reduced British trade, now confined to Malaya and Hongkong, far below its prewar level; but Japan remains a formidable rival. The formidable trade deficit resulting from her heavy imports from America were formerly set off by trade with the South Seas, her most important foreign market. Since her defeat, although no Peace Treaty has yet been signed, Japan has already resumed her foreign trade, in the form of international barter in September 1945, and by the revival of private foreign trade on August 15th 1947. For the past year and

a half from 60 to 75% of Japan's exports have been sent to Asiatic countries, principally in the South Seas. In 1947 20% of her total exports went to the Dutch East Indies and the percentage doubled in January 1948. These exports were mainly textile products but also comprised large quantities of clothing, glassware, porcelain, enamelled goods, stationery, metalware, toys, sea products and industrial raw materials, all at low prices.

Under American protection Japan is aiming at still further development of her South Seas trade: 52% of her exports are, according to plan, to be sent to the U.S.A. and China, the entire remainder, 48%, to the South Seas. From an estimated total production for 1948 of 1,100,000 400-pound bales of cotton yarn, 900,000 bales are destined for the Dutch East Indies, Siam and India. Textile products are estimated at 50.6% of the total exports the first year, and 40.6% of the second.

Since the exports of China and Japan cover practically the same items, their trade comes into direct conflict, and if definite plans are not made and put into effect China may lose her markets.

The following measures are suggested as most essential:-

1. The Government should change its present neglect of the South Seas trade for encouragement expressed in a definite long term trade plan and policy.
2. Protest should be made against any help being given by the U.S.A. to Japan to enable her to gain the South Seas market against the interest of allied nations.
3. Chinese resident in the South Seas should be helped to rebuild their business and also used as agents to extend Chinese trade among the villages. The native peoples should also be helped to increase their production and so raise their purchasing power.
4. Chinese products should be standardised in quality and size and adapted in form and colour to the demand of the South Seas markets.
5. Prices should be kept low, both by diminishing production costs and by being content with smaller profits until trade is well established. The Japanese gained the South Seas markets by working on the principle that where purchasing power is low the cheapness of the goods offered is more important than their quality.
6. The Government should develop the shipping facilities to the South Seas in order both to increase the freightage and lower its cost.

Annexed Tables....

A N N E X E D T A B L E S

(Unit : CN\$1,000)

1) The Philippines

1946		1947	
Most Important Items		Most Important Items	
Hides, Leather & Animal Products	1,049,540	Hemp & Manufactures thereof	4,263,880
Miscellaneous Metalware	886,169	Machinery & Tools	2,619,202
Metals & Mineral ores	814,510	Vehicles & Vessels	1,498,503
Total Exports:		Total Exports:	
7,876,699		13,493,689	

Imports from China: 1947

Most Important Items	
Cotton Piece Goods	103,323,212
Other Textile Products	21,741,125
Animals & Animal Products	21,001,448
Total Imports:	
214,475,292	

2) The Dutch East Indies:

1946		1947	
Most Important Items		Most Important Items	
Candles, Soap, Oils & Fats	4,141,542	Candles, Soap, Oils & Fats	85,022,884
Fishery & Sea Products	619,046	Miscellaneous metalware	1,958,221
Total Exports:		Total Exports:	
5,051,291		92,165,466	

Imports from China:

1946		1947	
Most Important Items		Most Important Items	
Textile Products	31,705	Yarn, Thread & Knitted Goods	30,726,600
Yarn, Thread & Knitted Goods	30,000	Cotton Piece Goods	25,694,800
Total Imports:		Total Imports:	
130,194		59,151,442	

3) Malaya (including Singapore):

Exports to China:		Exports to China:	
1946	1947	1946	1947
Most Important Items	Most Important Items	Most Important Items	Most Important Items
Candles, Soap, Oils & Fats	11,236,703	Miscellaneous Goods	181,715,310
Miscellaneous Goods	8,820,157	Candles, Soap, Oils & Fats	117,794,684
Fishery & Sea Products, Timber, etc.		Medicinal Substances & Spices	10,361,166
		Timber	8,046,413
		Dyes & Paints	6,502,231
Total Exports:	30,383,722	Total Exports:	353,309,784

Imports from China:		Imports from China:	
1946	1947	1946	1947
Most Important Items	Most Important Items	Most Important Items	Most Important Items
Paper	1,499,507	Cotton Piece Goods	41,677,592
Vegetables	1,206,965	Yarn, Thread, & Knitted Goods	33,409,493
Textile Products, etc..		Paper	13,403,285
		Sugar	11,804,314
		Beans	10,948,818
		Vegetables	8,622,220
Total Imports:	9,801,673	Total Imports:	169,624,339

4) Indo China:

Exports to China:		Exports to China:	
1946	1947	1946	1947
Most Important Items	Most Important Items	Most Important Items	Most Important Items
Rice & Other Cereals	5,088,418	Rice & Other Cereals	15,243,825
Coal & Fuels	621,482	Coal & Fuels	12,441,697
		Miscellaneous Goods	7,511,426
		Medicinal Substances & Spices	3,147,786
Total Exports:	9,377,344	Total Exports:	43,126,387

Imports from China:		Imports from China:	
1946	1947	1946	1947
Most Important Items	Most Important Items	Most Important Items	Most Important Items
Medicinal Substances & Spices	429,801	Animals & Animal Products	3,401,845
Textile Fibres	109,051	Cotton Yarn, Thread & Knitted Goods	2,600,570
		Textile Fibres	2,597,965
		Miscellaneous Goods	496,134
Total Imports:	1,063,910	Total Imports:	11,530,349

5) Siam:

1946		1947	
Most Important Items		Most Important Items	
Cereals & Flour	3,824,753	Cereals	62,798,037
Timber	852,106	Timber	4,676,963
		Candles, Soap, Oils & Fats	4,507,521
Total Exports:		Total Exports:	
6,640,631		76,856,107	

1946		1947	
Most Important Items		Most Important Items	
Cotton Piece Goods	388,537	Cotton Yarn, Thread & Knitted Goods	151,512,869
Paper	326,516	Cotton Piece Goods	23,338,345
Textile Products	312,226	Other Textile Products	4,993,202
		Vegetables	3,177,751
		Paper	2,347,214
Total Imports:		Total Imports:	
2,635,913		195,394,556	

6) Burma:

1946		1947	
Most Important Items		Most Important Items	
Cotton, Yarn & Thread	1,067,241	Rice	109,309,441
Rice	19,826	Cotton, Yarn & Thread	8,048,781
		Timber	1,142,389
Total Exports:		Total Exports:	
1,489,738		119,364,944	

1946		1947	
Most Important Items		Most Important Items	
Textile Fibres	415,065	Metals, Mineral Ores & Metalware	7,802,627
		Textile Fibres	4,526,837
		Yarn, Thread & Knitted Goods	3,306,520
Total Imports:		Total Imports:	
635,196		17,764,027	

7) Hongkong:

Exports to China:			
1946	1947	1946	1947
Most Important Items	Most Important Items		
Metals & Mineral	Miscellaneous		
Ores	Goods		50,230,731
Candles, Soap, Oils	Metals & Mineral	7,743,468	
& Fats	Ores	5,849,988	37,438,132
Fishery & Sea	Chemical & Phar-		
Products	maceuticals	4,239,437	25,363,898
	Candles, Soap, Oils		
	& Fats		11,006,869
	Dyes & Paints		9,690,300
Total Exports:	Total Exports:		
67,220,723	196,271,025		

Imports from China:			
1946	1947	1946	1947
Most Important Items	Most Important Items		
Seeds	Oils & Waxes	21,757,061	527,817,679
Medicinal Sub-	Animals & Animal		
stances & Spices	Products	12,795,871	434,804,408
Animals & Animal	Cotton Piece Goods		345,636,140
Products	Yarn, Thread, &	11,319,290	
Metals, Mineral Ores	Knitted Goods		211,363,557
& Metal Products	Metals, Mineral Ores	10,711,748	
	& Metalware		94,523,314
	Fresh & Dried		
	Fruits		56,510,664
	Vegetables		48,835,659
	Medicinal Sub-		
	stances & Spices		44,084,343
Total Imports:	Total Imports:		
116,415,863	2,179,373,506		

8) North Borneo:

Exports to China:			
1946	1947	1946	1947
Most Important Items	Most Important Items		
Candles, Soap, Oils	Candles, Soap, Oils		
& Fats	& Fats	907,919	17,863,366
Timber	Timber	488,805	7,019,195
	Miscellaneous Goods		570,814
Total Exports:	Total Exports:		
1,423,682	25,778,176		

Imports from China:			
1946	1947	1946	1947
Most Important Items	Most Important Items		
Mostly Stone, Sand	Animal & Animal		
Clay & Their	Products		14,350
Manufactures	Vegetables	33	1,900
	Fresh & Dried Fruits, Mis-		
	cellaneous Goods, etc...		
	Total Imports:		
	22,070		

(End)

U N I V E R S I T E L ' A U R O R E

- S h a n g h a i -

BUREAU DE DOCUMENTATION
(Economic Chinese)

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Topic:	Coal Mining and Trade in Taiwan	Document No.: 107
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COAL MINING AND TRADE IN TAIWAN.

Coal reserves in Taiwan are estimated at 400,000,000 tons, or about 1/555 of the total reserves of China.

Though this figure is not high, exploitation of the mines has always been active. The average output of coal under Japanese domination was 1,500,000 tons per year in prewar days or about 1/12 that of China; it reached a peak in 1941 with 2,850,000 tons but dropped to 1,910,000 tons in 1944, owing to shortage of labour, capital and equipment.

The present output is approximately 1,800,000 tons per year, the value of which represents over 80% of the total value of all minerals produced in Taiwan and is equivalent to 6 times the value of the bananas produced on the island, 7 times that of the pineapples and 15 times that of the tea. Besides supplying the province, coal is shipped regularly to Canton, Amoy, Foochow and the Shanghai-Nanking areas.

It is also worth mentioning that over 40,000 persons are directly engaged in coal mining and if their families and other people more or less dependent on the business are taken into account, the total number is well over 600,000 or about 1/10 of the entire population of Taiwan.

I. - Geological Formation and Coal Measures.

Coal beds in Taiwan belong to the Tertiary Era and are mostly found North and West of the Central Mountain Range. The lower beds lie among clay, slate and sandstone, and lower down still, gneiss, crystalline limestone and crystalline schists of a metamorphic character.

There are three series of coal measures, containing from 2 to 5 seams each: the upper lying 1,200 metres above the middle and the middle 900 metres above the lower. The thickness of the various seams is tabulated below:

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(in metres)

Measures	1st seam (upper)	2nd seam	3rd seam	4th seam	5th seam	6th seam (lower)
Upper	---	0.39	---	0.45	---	---
Middle	0.24	0.30	0.39	0.60-0.90	0.37	---
Lower	---	0.30	0.37	0.50	0.37	---

The interval between the seams is from 10 to 30 m., while their dip varies from less than 10 to more than 80 degrees though it is most commonly between 20 and 35.6 degrees. 2 seams in the upper measures are being exploited at present, 2-3 seams in the middle measures and 2 seams in the lower measures.

In general, the coal field sinks gradually in a southerly direction.

The Upper Measures have a total thickness of 1,400 metres. Their strata are formed alternately of soft sandstone and shale; and since they have been much affected by weathering, a strip of hilly terrain has resulted. The outstanding feature of these measures is that the upper part contains white, crisp sandstone, with very indeterminate stratification, which is suitable for making glass. This sandstone is especially abundant in the Hsinchu district where its thickness reaches 100 metres. Some outcrops occur in the Hsinchu district at Kuanhsai and Nanchuang; but it is mainly found in the Taipei district at Wuliao, Shuiliutung, Tach'i and Pachieh in the Tach'i sub-district; Sanhsia in the Hsinshan sub-district; Ank'eng in the Wenshan sub-district; and Hsieh in the Ch'ihshing sub-district.

The Middle Measures, with a thickness of 1,500 m., are the most important of the three. They are well represented by what is locally called the "Szuchiaot'ing System", to which belong the majority of the mines under exploitation in Taipei. Above the coal seams, at 400 m. deep, is the so-called "Nankang sandstone", 45 m. thick, of a dark brown colour and containing limestone. The rocks here are hard enough to withstand weathering, and many precipitous cliffs have thus been formed. The lower part of the measures, 300 m. thick, contain sandstone and shale.

The Lower Measures are 1,000 m. thick and like the upper measures have the special feature of containing soft white sandstone. Their outcrops are mainly found at Shihmen and Nanku in Panch'iao; T'utzu'eng in Yingke; and at Neihuhsiang and Tawulun. The upper part of these measures lies among limestone, basalt and tufa, while the lower part contains strata of white rough-grained sandstones called the "Yuanshan strata", 1,000 m. thick and hard. The outcrops of these "Yuanshan strata" occur half way up the Northern slope of the Tawulun Mountain and on the Southern slope of the Malien. No such "Yuanshan strata" appears however, in the Hsinchu district. The coals of these measures are very hard and suitable for coking.

Changes in the earth's crust have caused much folding and faulting in the various coal measures which have thus become much more irregular than those in China Proper. The faults follow an east-westerly direction, but their axis lies ENE-WSW, parallel to that of the island.

These irregular thrust planes coupled with the thinness of the coal layers constitute a great handicap to prospecting and exploitation. It is, however, partially offset by the relative frequency of the outcrops.

Measures	Taipei Region	Hsinchu Region	Total
Upper	1 outcrop	7 outcrops	8
Middle	16	7	23
Lower	8	1	9
TOTAL	25	15	40

GEOLOGICAL DISTRIBUTION OF MAIN
COAL MINES IN TAIWAN

(Names underlined are those of the more important mines whose reserves or output are recorded in the subsequent tables.)

I. - Upper Measures:

<u>System</u>	<u>Mine</u>	<u>Location</u> (Sub-district)
Chinpaoli		Keelung
Fute	Fute	Ch'ihhsing
Kuanhsi	Lichiu	Hsinchu
"	Kuanhei No.1	"
"	Hsiek'eng of Kuanhsi	"
"	Shihmen	"
"	Takuan	"
Shiht'oushan	Shiht'oushan	Chunan
"	Ite	"
"	<u>Ihsing</u>	"
"	T'ienwei	"
"	<u>Fengnan</u>	Chutung
"	<u>Nanpang</u>	Chunan

II. - Middle Measures.

<u>System</u>	<u>Mine</u>	<u>Location</u> (Sub-district)
K'ant'suehiao	Malien	Keelung
"	Wanli No.1	"
"	Lengshuik'u	Ch'ihhsing
"	Fute	"
Malingk'eng	<u>Keelung No.3</u>	Keelung
"	Junglungk'eng	"
"	Shihli	"
"	<u>Patu</u>	"
"	<u>Shihts'io</u>	"
"	Hayi No. 2	"
"	<u>Peikang Nos. 1, 2, & 3</u>	"
"	Wufenk'eng	Ch'ihhsing
Szechiaet'ing	Juihek'eng	Keelung
"	Ch'engtek'eng	"
"	Yungfuk'eng	"
"	<u>Juifang Nos. 1, 2, & 3</u>	"
"	Nuannuank'eng	"
"	<u>Shiht'i</u>	"
"	Shihshao	"
"	<u>Yuanfeng</u>	Ch'ihhsing

<u>System</u>	<u>Mine</u>	<u>Location</u> (<u>Sub-district</u>)
Szuohiaot'ing	Sungshan Nos. 1, 2, & 3	Ch'ihsing
"	<u>Chinhsing</u>	"
"	<u>Hehsing</u>	"
"	<u>Tehsing</u>	"
"	<u>Tefeng</u>	Wenshan
"	<u>Yungfeng</u>	"
"	<u>Huafeng</u>	"
Hsintian	Juich'ang	Keelung
"	<u>Ilung</u>	"
"	<u>T'aihe</u>	"
"	<u>Kushan</u>	"
"	Lungch'ang	Wenshan
"	T'aisung	"
"	Chenshan	"
"	<u>Wenshan</u>	"
"	Lingchi	"
"	Huiling	"
"	Yinhe	"
"	Juisan	Ch'ihsing
T'uch'eng	Ch'iyi	Wenshan
"	Ch'anghua	"
"	<u>Haishan</u>	Haishan
"	Ch'engfu	"
"	Hungling	"
Shantzuchia	Luch'eng	T'acyuan
"	Lungchi	Haishan
"	Kung'ung	"
"	<u>Kunglung</u>	"
"	<u>Tafeng</u>	"
Sanhsia-Tach'i	Tapao	Haishan
"	<u>Chinmin</u>	"
"	T'ungyi	"
"	Juich'un	"
"	Chaojih No.2	T'acyuan
"	Ch'ichow	"
"	Yungfa	"

III. - Lower Measures.

<u>System</u>	<u>Mine</u>	<u>Location</u> (<u>Sub-district</u>)
Waimushan	Chenhsing	Keelung
"	Yungyu	"
"	Luliao Nos. 1 & 2	"
Peit'ou	Juisan	Ch'ihsing
"	<u>Shihling</u>	"
"	Fute	"
Nankang	Shenghsing	Ch'ihsing
"	T'aihe	"
Tingshuangch'i	Yuhsing	Keelung
"	Tungfa	"
"	Tech'ang	"
"	Wutan	"
"	Sanhsing	"
Tingtzulan	"	"
Nanshinchia	Pench'iao Nos. 1 & 2	Haishan
"	Fuhsing	"
"	Shihmen	Hsinchu
Lower Shantzuchia	T'acyuank'eng	T'acyuan
"	T'utzuk'eng	Haishan
"	Tafeng	"
Paichi	Tap'u	"
"	Paichi	"
Chent'oushap	"	"

II. - Coal Fields and Reserves.

There are two main coal fields in Taiwan, the Northern and the Southern. Taken as a whole, they stretch in a south-westerly direction from the coastal areas near Keelung in Taipei district to the Ta-an-ch'i (River) in Hsinchu district, covering an area of 2,000 sq.km. The total length of the two coal regions is 160 km., while their width is most variable: 35 km. near Keelung; 20 km. near Yingke, 10 km. near Kuanhsi and 20 km. near Chunan.

The Northern Coal Field consists mainly of the Szuchiaot'ing and the Mushan systems. The former lies along the Keelung River from Juifang to Hsichih and Nankang, the latter along the Tsungkuan Railway, from Takanlin (N.W. of Keelung) to Tawulun, Hsientung, Luliao, Hungnei, Peishihhu, Shantzuchiao, Shulin and T'aoyuan. Among other systems belonging to the northern coal field are the T'ienliakang, Chinpoli and Shihti. The Southern Coal Field comprises the Sanhsia-Tach'i, Kuanhsi, Shih-t'oushan and all other systems located in the Hsinchu district.

There are also small coal fields scattered here and there, as in the districts of Taichung (Chichitashan), Tainan (Alishan, K'engneihsiang & T'ainan), Kaohsiung (Ch'ishan, Hsinsai, Lilungshan, Hengch'un & Sant'ai, Taitung, Hualien and P'enghu (i.e. Pescadores). But whether they have economic value has not yet been ascertained.

It is estimated that the coal mining regions will in the future occupy 733,772 hectares distributed as follows:

Taipei district	578,907 hectares
Hsinchu district	137,501
Taichung district	17,534

The mines at present under exploitation are all located in areas north of the Ta-an River in the district of Taipei; they occupy a total area of 85,832.2 hectares.

Approximate reserves in the various measures are evaluated as follows:

<u>Measures</u>	<u>Reserves (unit: metric ton)</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>Above Sea Level</u>	<u>Below Sea Level</u>	
Upper	6,023,000	30,438,000	36,461,000
Middle	55,302,000	285,464,000	340,826,000
Lower	8,154,000	35,807,000	43,961,000
TOTAL	69,529,000	351,709,000	421,248,000

So far 52,720,000 metric tons or about 1/8 of the total has been exploited.

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HSINCHU DISTRICT

<u>Name of Mine</u>	<u>Tungsh'eng</u>	<u>Fengnan</u>	<u>Kan'an</u>	<u>Ihsing</u>
<u>Location</u>				
<u>(Sub-district)</u>	Hsinchu	Chutung	Chunan	Chunan
<u>No. of seams</u>	2	1	2	2
<u>Exploitable</u>				
<u>Thickness of</u>				
<u>each seam (ft.)</u>	2.4 - 0.8	1.3	2.3 - 0.9	2.3 - 0.8
<u>Reserves (tons)</u>				
<u>Above Sea Level</u>	574,733	270,933	1,208,933	526,558
<u>Below Sea Level</u>	2,873,667	1,354,767	6,034,667	2,842,797
<u>Total</u>	3,448,400	1,625,600	7,234,600	3,171,356

III. - Type of Coal

Generally speaking, brown coal occurs in the upper measures and low grade bituminous in the middle and lower, the latter under high pressure has in many places become high grade bituminite, suitable for use in boilers and for coking.

The physical properties of the coal vary with the amount of expansion and contraction it has undergone; where this has been great the seams have undergone severe grinding and crushing and their mode of cleavage has been altered. Normally it breaks into more or less square blocks; but the upper measures split into thin pieces, which being very brittle are easily crushed and powdered. Where there has been expansion and contraction much more of the coal is thus reduced. The colour is also affected: normally the upper measures are black, the middle and lower dark brown; but it tends to be brown where it is powdered. The lustre is normally glassy in the two upper measures and greasy in the lower; after undergoing compression stresses it becomes jet black.

The specific gravity of the coal is from 1.2 to 1.3. Taiwan coal contains many impurities, such as shale in the upper measures and the so-called 'Taiwan mark' in the middle measures. The admixture increases where there has been fracturing; but all these impurities can be removed by hand picking or washing.

As regards the chemical characteristics the following table speaks for itself; the water, ash and sulphur content and auto-combustion are the main drawbacks.

Chemical composition of Taiwan Coal

	<u>Upper Measures</u>	<u>Middle Measures</u>	<u>Lower Measures</u>
Moisture Content	4-5.5%	2.1-5.3%	1.5-2%
Volatile Matter	39.5-40.1	40.5-41.2	36.5-37.2
Fixed carbon	31.3-32.7	43.5-44.5	48.5-49.7
Ash content	20.5-22.2	8.5-10.4	9.5-11.4
Sulphur	1.2-3.0	1.0-3.5	1.5-2.5
Calories	5,446-5,645	6,540-7,183	7,176-7,557
Fuel Ratio	0.75-0.8	1.00-1.1	1.10-1.4
Cohesion	none	weak	strong
Auto-combustion	very rapid	rapid	slow
Factor of Calorific Power	70.0-71.0	73.0-78.5	81.0-83.5

NOTES: 1) For a detailed analysis of the various coals according to mines, see the Appendix at the end of this study.

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With regard to coking properties, only coals from the lower and middle measures come into question. Up to now, however, the coke obtained is far from satisfactory owing to its high ash and sulphur content. The coal of Kalapa and Nanchuang, in the Hsinohu district appears to be of better quality for metallurgical coke but neither of these fields is yet under exploitation.

B. Analysis of cokes obtained from various coals in Taiwan.

<u>Name of mine</u>	<u>Moisture</u>	<u>Volatile Matter</u>	<u>Fixed Carbon</u>	<u>Ash Content</u>	<u>Sulphur</u>
Yungyu	2.43	3.90	75.01	18.57	1.10
Luliao	1.38	3.11	78.01	17.50	2.28
Nanhai (2)	1.01	3.37	72.53	23.09	2.21
Nanhai (3)	0.58	2.51	72.93	23.70	2.14
Shenghsing (1)	1.04	3.34	76.87	18.75	1.45
" (2)	1.33	3.50	73.91	21.26	1.88
" (3)	2.08	5.78	57.45	34.66	1.91
Yuhsing (2)	0.63	3.10	65.8	30.36	1.15
Shanpan (1)	0.85	3.87	77.64	17.84	0.42
" (2)	0.80	2.77	73.35	23.08	0.50
Wutan (1)	0.70	3.23	81.91	14.16	0.71
" (2)	1.53	4.10	80.10	14.27	0.85
Tungfa (1)	1.94	3.30	82.13	12.63	0.35
" (2)	1.51	3.97	80.01	14.51	0.39
Tech'ang (1)	0.39	2.95	81.28	15.28	1.06
" (2)	0.54	3.44	86.73	29.19	0.98
Panch'iao (1)	0.53	3.57	78.10	17.75	2.04
" (2)	1.03	3.52	73.81	21.54	1.52
" (3)	0.70	3.24	73.21	22.76	1.13
Fuhsing	0.84	3.04	76.51	19.61	1.51
Ch'iohou	0.58	2.56	84.35	12.51	1.54
Yungfa	0.89	3.77	84.63	10.71	1.65
Tungch'eng	1.07	4.45	73.68	20.79	0.39
Kalapa					
Unwashed (1)	0.99	0.99	87.09	10.93	0.47
" (2)	1.00	2.53	85.37	11.10	0.36
washed (1)	1.55	0.67	86.12	10.11	0.74
Nanchuang					
washed (1)	0.64	0.70	81.63	17.13	0.53
" (2)	0.66	1.88	80.55	15.92	0.61

IV. - Exploitation.

As the coal seams in the mines in Taiwan are very thin and irregular in structure, the scale of their exploitation is much smaller than in China Proper.

In the collieries now being worked on the island, there are as yet only horizontal and inclined shafts but no vertical pits. Most of the shafts are constructed in the same direction to reach the seams, and it is sometimes necessary to excavate the rocks and make inclined shafts to a depth of several hundred metres to over 3,000 metres before arriving at the coal seams. The average shafts have an average dip of 20 degrees, though this may vary from 10 to 30 degrees.

In digging the shafts, large quantities of rock have usually to be removed. For this purpose, holes are first drilled in the rocks either by man power or by compressed-air drills.

and then explosives such as nitro-glycerine or dynamite are utilized. These explosives which formerly came from Japan, are now imported from England and the U.S. It is expected that safety explosives produced by the Kanchihohiao Factory under the Coal Mining Co. of Taiwan, will be widely used in the near future.

On account of the presence of fire damp in the coal seams, electric lights are used in the mines in order to ensure safety, and electric power is also employed for ventilation and pumping water.

The advancing long-wall method is largely adopted for coal mining on the island. Only picks are being employed as coal-cutters cannot be used on the narrow seams.

Coal is transported in pushcars to the entrances of the shafts. In the case of inclined shafts, it is pushed to the junction between the galleries and the shafts and is then hauled up by windlasses. In deeply inclined shafts, several successive windlasses have to be installed: for instance, the inclined shaft of the Juifang No.1 Mine is 3,000 m. long and it has become necessary to install 3 windlasses in 3 successive sections.

The means of transportation between the collieries and railroad stations depend on the distance as well as on the topography. In some places light railways have been built and pushcars or even locomotives are used (e.g. in the Ch'iling, Hsiao No.1 & 2 mines). Where there is no railway, trucks are used instead (as in the Hsintien, Wenshan, Hsinchu and Chunan mines). In the mountainous regions where no other transportation means are possible, wire ropes and power conveyors are installed for the purpose (as in the Juifang No.2 and Nanli No.1 mines).

The coal mines in operation in Taiwan approximated to 200, when production reached its peak in 1941. The number had diminished by nearly one half at the conclusion of the war. After the taking over by the Chinese Government, many old mines resumed operation, and at present, 240 mines are being exploited while 40 more are under preparation.

Number of mines operating in the last eight years.

Year	Number of shafts		Total
	Inclined	Horizontal	
1941	112	98	210
1945	62	47	109
1946	75	79	154
1947	82	101	183
1948 (May-June)	90	150	240

REMARKS: Both in 1941 and 1945 all the mines were operated by private concerns.

In 1946, the Taiwan Provincial Government operated 73 mines, while 100 were exploited by private interests.

In 1947 there were 73 mines under the management of the Government, and 110 private-owned.

At present (May-June 1948), 87 mines are operated by the Government, and 153 exploited by private enterprises.

The monthly output of coal in Taiwan since the take-over is indicated in Table A. below, while Table B gives the production in the various administrative sub-districts for the first four months of 1948:

Table A. Monthly Output
Oct. 1945-April 1948

<u>Month</u>	<u>Output in m.t.</u>	<u>Month</u>	<u>Output in m.t.</u>
1945 October	18,134	1947 January	99,069
November	29,275	February	86,119
December	56,545	March	100,987
1946 January	85,817	April	117,123
February	61,895	May	127,140
March	83,200	June	110,045
April	89,940	July	109,191
May	95,866	August	95,250
June	86,917	September	104,805
July	81,862	October	102,758
August	86,456	November	127,780
September	86,917	December	127,185
October	89,747	1948 January	151,134
November	94,874	February	103,514
December	114,136	March	133,508
		April	148,305

Table B. Production in Various Sub-districts
(January - April 1948)

<u>District</u>	<u>Number of Mines</u>	<u>Output (metric tons)</u>
Taipei:		
Keelung	123	323,715.35
Haishan	34	87,918.05
Wenshan	28	51,280.97
Ch'insing	25	32,724.78
Hsinchu:		
Chunan	11	17,799.15
Taoyuan	11	11,693.35
Hsinchu	7	5,721.19
Chutung	5	5,532.35
Miaoli		577.00
TOTAL:	246	536,962.19

Of the total amount, Government-operated mines, numbering 87, produced 245,184.79 metric tons; whereas private mines, numbering 153, yielded a total of 291,777.40 metric tons.

In order to understand what the postwar rehabilitation has achieved, it may be interesting to look at the past production, indicated in the following table.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Production</u> (Metric tons)	<u>Year</u>	<u>Production</u> (Metric tons)
1926	1,794,511	1937	1,953,345
1927	1,857,257	1938	2,198,542
1928	1,583,595	1939	2,610,877
1929	1,530,025	1940	2,841,414
1930	1,598,725	1941	2,853,832
1931	1,421,544	1942	2,356,313
1932	1,354,995	1943	2,237,725
1933	1,533,103	1944	1,913,937
1934	1,520,926	1945	794,558
1935	1,585,672	1946	1,057,639
1936	1,743,777	1947	1,307,858

It is clear that though the mines actually operating at present are more numerous than during the time of the Japanese, production is still lagging behind. This is due to the fact that the number of inclined shafts (see Table below) which yield more than horizontal galleries, is below the 1941-1946 level and that the productivity of newly-exploited mines is still small during the preliminary stages. It therefore seems advisable to resume the exploitation of as many old mines as possible instead of opening new ones. The owners of new mines should also be instructed to use inclined shafts.

If all the coal mines, both government and private, are considered as a whole, then their present monthly output averages 600 tons per mine, though it may vary from several scores to more than 3,000 tons. There are now 35 mines which are yielding 1,000 to 3,000 tons of coal every month, while only 6 mines have a monthly output of more than 3,000 tons (see Table below).

The Output of more important mines during the first four months of 1948.

<u>Name of Mine</u>	<u>Location</u> (Sub-district)	<u>Ownership</u>	<u>Type of Shaft</u>	<u>Output</u> (Metric tons)
<u>TAIPEI DISTRICT</u>				
Luliao(new)No.1	Keelung (Municip.)	Govt.	Inclined	5,584.02
Juifang No.3	Keelung	"	"	30,500.00
Shihts'i	"	Private	"	21,858.20
Juifang No.1	"	Govt.	"	19,850.39
Keelung No.3	"	"	"	17,955.45
Fumei No.1	"	"	"	9,620.39
T'ienyuan	"	"	"	8,875.00
Luliao(new)No.2	"	"	"	8,801.20
Shihts'i	"	"	"	8,521.95
Juifang No.2	"	"	"	8,175.38
Ilung	"	Private	"	5,397.00
Peikang No.1	"	Govt.	"	5,307.05
Wenshan	"	Private	"	6,100.00
Tunghe No.1	"	"	"	5,630.14
Shihli	"	"	"	5,305.33
Tiaohs'i	"	Govt.	"	5,104.64
Wanyuan	"	"	"	4,813.80
Peikang No.3	"	"	"	4,760.70
Shihts'i No.3	"	Private	"	4,750.00
Sanwan No.1	"	"	"	4,547.00
Shenghsing	"	"	Horizontal	4,033.74

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<u>Name of Mine</u>	<u>Location</u> (<u>Sub-district</u>)	<u>Ownership</u>	<u>Type of</u> <u>Shaft</u>	<u>Output</u> (<u>metric tons</u>)
Peikang No.2	Xselung	Govt.	Inclined	4,030.11
T'aihs	"	Private	"	2,993.25
Patu No.2	"	"	"	2,470.00
Patu (branch)	"	"	Horizontal	2,260.00
Yuanfeng No 2	Ch'ihsing	"	Inclined	4,239.72
Chinhsing	"	"	"	2,325.46
Tefeng	Haishan	"	"	6,481.31
Yunghe	"	"	"	6,331.00
Yungfeng	"	"	"	5,945.75
Tafeng	Haishan	"	"	11,900.00
Hu-i	"	"	"	10,175.26
T'utzu'eng	"	Govt.	"	9,355.55
Matsu	"	"	"	7,355.70
Lungchi	"	Private	"	7,192.35
Haishan No.2	"	"	"	6,458.50
Shantzuchiao	"	"	"	4,330.00
Chinming	"	"	Horizontal	4,160.10
Sanhsia	"	"	"	2,206.70
Haishan No.3	"	"	"	1,310.30
Hehsing	Taipei (Municip.)	"	Inclined	4,561.00
<u>HSINCHU DISTRICT</u>				
Tungch'eng	Hsinchu	Private	Horizontal	1,454.25
Fengnan	Chutung	"	"	775.80
Nanpang	Chunan	Govt.	"	4,448.70
Ihsing	"	Private	"	2,730.00

V. - Present Trade and Prospects

The sale of coal produced in Taiwan is under the control of the Coal Regulation Commission. The government intervention in the sales for local consumption, abolished in autumn 1946, was restored in April the next year. The trade in coke has been set free within the limits of the island since February this year; but export to other provinces is still under government direction.

The coal trade may be divided into 3 categories: local consumption, export and shipping.

Under the Japanese occupation local consumption assumed great importance especially during the period 1936-1945. It was 3.7 times the export figure in 1936; 3.2 times in 1941, 10 times in 1944 and 20 times in 1945. The situation has greatly changed since 1946 when Formosa was returned to China: fairly large quantities of coal are being despatched to the mainland equalling as much as 86% of the local consumption in 1946.

Annual sales of coal 1936-1948
(metric tons)

Year	Local Consumption	Export	Shipping	Total
1936	895,105	241,510	840,289	1,976,904
1937	853,206	407,915	1,003,606	2,264,727
1938	885,478	560,750	890,810	2,369,038
1939	1,105,706	537,928	994,330	2,637,964
1940	1,159,476	667,877	869,282	2,706,635
1941	1,365,580	479,127	515,345	2,360,052
1942	1,821,727	352,130	438,610	2,612,467
1943	1,559,581	334,699	356,304	2,250,584
1944	1,389,542	134,742	380,709	1,904,993
1945	630,466	21,928	29,363	681,757
1946	453,061	382,479	18,925	854,465
1947	625,943	431,879	47,092	1,104,914
1948 (first 4 months)	335,721	149,210	30,244	515,175

If we classify local consumption by use we see that railroads and sugar-alcohol factories have received the largest coal allotments during the past two years and a half.

The distribution of coal consumption (metric tons)

	1946	1947	1948 (first 4 months)
Railroads	145,698	164,516	68,136
Sugar-alcohol factories	112,745	105,642	78,588
Cement factories	28,805	60,756	41,771
Electric power plants	16,616	45	3,700
Ceramics industry	25,526	33,033	24,978
Textile industry	17,076	30,357	15,620
Monopoly Bureau	9,658	20,466	6,004
Retail	27,125	57,487	12,412
Others	66,748	103,635	85,510
Total	453,060	625,943	335,721

It should be noted that factories in Southern Taiwan frequently suffered from coal shortage in the past owing to the limited capacity for railroad transportation. Though the despatch of coal from the North by sea route (from Keelung to Kaohsiung) was strengthened by the end of 1947, no real improvement was achieved on account of the tardiness of the shipments and the high costs for loading and unloading. The situation has now been greatly relieved by the raising of the railway transportation capacity to 120,000 tons in January this year. As a consequence of the civil war, coal shortage has often been experienced on the mainland and increasing demands for Taiwan coal have been made from China Proper: Shanghai and Canton being the two leading ports for coal shipments from Taiwan.

A breakdown of the export figures
by ports of delivery (Metric tons)

	1946	1947	1948 (first 4 months)
Shanghai	317,343	380,351	97,073
Hankow	5,132	---	---
Canton	38,444	70,947	47,800
Amoy	2,300	8,100	1,750
Foochow	4,533	1,680	1,982
Kowloon	9,218	---	---
Hongkong	3,500	---	---
Tsingtao	12,054	300	---
Hainan Island	1,907	---	600
Total	392,431	431,876	149,210

Following active investments from all quarters and strenuous efforts made by mining circles, the coal business in Taiwan has been enjoying a relative prosperity. Whether further improvements may be achieved in the future, will largely rest upon four factors: Equipment, Capital, Coal Price and Demand.

Mining equipment has been sold by the Coal Regulation Commission at ceiling prices and has been greatly instrumental in increasing the production. It is expected that U.S. aid to China will furnish further machinery.

The problem of working capital has been solved by the Coal Regulation Commission which grants loans against stocks of coal as security. If large sums are needed, recourse may be had to the Bank of Taiwan with the mining equipment as security.

Profit is a great stimulant for increasing production. The price of coal should be fixed in such a manner as to ensure a reasonable margin of gain for the producers. It is especially important to readjust it from time to time so as to keep pace with the general price trend. The price of coal was below the general commodity price index during the year 1946. After successive revisions, in June, August and October 1947, however, it came nearer to the average price level. It ultimately surpassed the general prices in December 1947, and made further strides ahead in February and March 1948.

Month	General Commodity Index	Coal Price Index (first grade slack)
1937	100.0	100.0
1946		
January	4,223.0	2,952.5
March	6,589.9	3,279.5
May	8,164.3	6,223.2
August	10,675.5	7,060.3
October	10,518.7	7,394.1
November	11,117.2	9,242.6
1947		
January	15,129.5	15,404.4
April	27,003.0	27,353.3
June	34,918.3	31,579.0
August	43,451.7	40,179.7
October	72,854.7	70,603.3
December	97,083.7	98,844.7
1948		
February	120,831.3	141,206.7
March	138,652.8	202,824.1

The project drawn up by the provincial government to increase the output of the various important industries in the three years 1948-50, seems to promise a growing demand for coal on the island itself.

Projected Annual Industrial Output
(1948-1950)

Industry	1948	1949	1950
Sugar	400,000 tons	450,000 tons	500,000 tons
Cement	360,000 tons	500,000 tons	600,000 tons
Paper	30,000 tons	37,000 tons	55,000 tons
Fertilizers	19,800 tons	30,000 tons	30,000 tons
Cast Iron	12,000 tons	15,500 tons	18,500 tons
Bricks, Tiles	120,000,000 pcs.	150,000,000 pcs.	170,000,000 pcs.

The consumption of coal for shipping purposes in 1937 amounted to 1,003,603 tons and was the highest mark for the past 10 years, its monthly average approximating to 90,000 tons. The largest monthly requirement since the taking over was recorded in February 1948 when 10,142 tons were consumed. The present decline is due to the limited shipping tonnage during the preliminary postwar period, and is only temporary. When international trade and especially trade with the South Pacific Islands resumes its past magnitude, more ships will call at Taiwan and the demand for coal will again increase.

All these factors seem to promise well for the coal mining industry in Taiwan.

(See Appendix on the following page...

Appendix

Chemical Analysis of Coals in Taiwan

Name of Mine	Location (Sub-district)	Type of Coal	Moisture %	Vol. Matter	Fixed Carbon	Ash Content	Sulphur	Calories	Fuel Ratio	Cohesion
TAIPEI DISTRICT										
Luliao No.1	Keelung (Municip.)	Washed	1.67	40.60	50.44	7.19	1.99	7,694	1.24	strongest
Sarwa	"	"	1.65	53.06	48.26	7.03	1.94	7,580	1.12	ordinary
Ch'enghsing	Keelung	Unwashed	1.36	34.63	55.14	11.37	1.15	7,101	1.51	strongest
"	"	Washed	1.00	32.83	49.57	16.60	1.45	6,728	1.51	"
Chinchiang No.5	"	Lump	2.68	45.04	46.75	5.53	2.83	7,018	1.64	ordinary
Juifang Nos.1 & 2	"	"	3.33	47.29	44.13	5.24	0.90	7,272	0.93	weak
Juifang No.3	"	"	2.42	39.30	54.45	3.83	1.00	7,439	1.29	"
Luliao (new) No.1	"	Washed	1.67	40.70	50.44	7.19	1.99	7,694	1.24	strongest
Fushan	"	Lump	3.36	44.10	48.29	4.14	4.19	7,301	1.09	ordinary
Patu	"	"	4.80	41.48	46.37	7.47	1.80	6,795	1.12	"
P'inghe	"	"	4.42	43.45	45.56	5.57	0.63	7,163	2.07	"
Shanpan	"	Washed	1.46	36.32	51.69	10.53	0.98	7,409	1.42	strongest
Sh'hti	"	Lump	3.06	44.17	45.98	5.79	1.60	7,353	1.06	weak
Shints'o	"	Washed	4.26	44.66	42.05	9.01	1.83	5,735	0.94	"
Yusung	"	"	1.19	33.20	54.42	11.19	1.91	7,345	1.64	strongest
Wuran	"	"	1.20	34.32	54.20	10.28	0.44	7,450	1.58	"
Yuanfeng	Ch'ihshing	Lump	3.52	46.53	46.42	3.53	1.69	7,513	1.00	ordinary
Chanshan	Wenshan	Washed	3.77	43.69	41.47	9.07	1.21	6,991	1.02	"
T'aisun	"	Lump	1.90	44.67	49.05	4.38	0.53	7,401	1.10	"
Yungfong	"	Unwashed	1.90	43.84	45.73	6.53	2.52	6,995	1.04	"
Ch'engfu	Haishan	Lump	1.59	45.38	45.11	7.85	2.79	7,335	1.00	weak
Chinmin	"	Washed	1.99	49.95	48.07	2.21	0.66	7,090	1.29	ordinary
Fushing	"	"	1.89	33.06	54.33	11.22	2.35	7,241	1.63	strongest
Fute	"	Unwashed	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Haishan	"	Powder	7.73	39.12	36.00	17.10	0.41	5,508	--	no
Sansia	"	Washed	1.89	41.08	47.31	9.72	1.70	7,227	1.15	ordinary
Shannu	"	"	1.87	39.01	46.95	12.17	1.55	6,997	1.20	strong
Tafeng Nos.1 & 2	"	Lump	3.45	43.94	44.83	8.90	3.55	7,151	1.04	weak
Heishan	"	"	3.24	44.31	43.93	10.46	0.85	6,919	1.04	"
Taipei (Municip.)	"	"	2.42	41.03	51.22	5.51	2.76	7,438	1.25	ordinary

Chemical Analysis of Coals in Taiwan (continued)

Name of Mine	Location (Sub-district)	Type of Coal	Moisture %	Vol. Matter	Fixed Carbon	Ash Content	Sulphur %	Calories	Fuel Ratio	Cohesion
<u>HSINCHU DISTRICT</u>										
Ch'ichou	Tach'i	Washed	1.12	42.34	49.44	7.10	2.13	7,642	1.17	strong
Yung'a	"	"	1.51	41.58	47.78	9.13	2.00	7,406	1.15	strongest
Lichu	Hsinchu	Lump	5.30	44.05	43.21	7.40	1.29	6,804	0.98	no
Shihmen	"	"	4.59	35.28	51.04	9.09	2.02	6,691	1.45	no
Tungch'ang	"	Washed & unwashed	0.44	31.93	58.10	9.53	1.47	7,486	1.82	strong
Yalaia (unexploited)	Chutung	"	0.44	21.22	69.67	8.67	0.78	7,797	--	strongest
Hanchuang (unexploited)	Chunan	"	2.41	20.39	63.45	13.75	0.75	7,257	--	"
Nanpang	"	Lump	1.24	44.48	47.62	6.66	4.92	7,332	1.07	weak
Shih'oushan	"	"	4.75	42.06	40.30	12.89	1.83	6,336	0.96	no
T'ienwei	"	Washed	4.81	40.60	41.23	13.36	2.18	6,167	1.20	no

(and)

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Metallic Ores In Kiangsi.

Study No. XXII

Number of pages: 12

Articles and reports digested and
combined in this Study.

"Geology of the Iron Deposits in the Lower Yangtze Region"
by C.Y. Hsieh, a memoir published by the National Geological
Survey of China and the Institute of Geology of the National
Academy of Peiping, April 1935.

"Geology of Western Kiangsi" by P. Kao and K.C. Hsu, a memoir
published by the National Geological Survey of China and
Institute of Geology of the National Academy of Peiping,
December 1940.

"Tungsten discovered in Hsingkuo", the National Journal of
Commerce, April 1947.

"Minerals in Kiangsi Province", Shen Pao, July 2, 1947.

(Continued in the note on page 12)

METALLIC ORES IN KIANGSI

At the end of the war the general plan of recons-
truction and development for the Province of Kiangsi gave
special importance to the better exploitation and utilisation
of local metallic ores. The deposits of iron, manganese,
tungsten, tin, bismuth, molybdenum and barite ores listed
below were the object of special projects.

<u>Ores</u>	<u>Site of Deposits</u>	<u>Hsien</u>	<u>Projected Output</u>
Iron	Wushihshan	Yunghsin	1,000 tons daily
Manganese	Chungpuchieh	Lop'ing	not fixed
Tungsten	Hsihuaashan	Tayu	100 tons monthly
	Tachihshan	Ch'iennan	100 " "
	Kweimeishan	Lungnan	50 " "
	Huameiao	Hsingkuo	100 " "
	P'ankushan	Anyuan	30 " "
	Shiaolung	T'aiho	20 " "
Bismuth	P'ankoushan	Anyuan	1 ton "
	Anch'ient'an	Yutu	not fixed
Tin	Hungshuichai	Tayu	50 tons monthly
	Hsialung	"	5 " "
	P'iaot'ang	"	10 " "
Barite	Tsinglienshan	Linch'uan	not fixed

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Plans had also been drawn up for developing Ch'ang-shu (T'ienho) into a medium sized metallurgical centre comprising an iron works, a refinery for alloy of tungsten, molybdenum with iron, and a tin refinery.

None of these prospects has been realized so far, but at present, when development of the Southern provinces is more important than ever, it is interesting to recall briefly the various resources in metallic ores in Kiangsi on which such plans and projects had been based.

I. - Iron Ore.

Iron ores in Kiangsi belong to three different groups distinguished by their formation :

- i - Those of hydrothermal origin situated along the Yangtze in Northern Kiangsi. Two localities have been prospected so far, one at Ch'engmenshan in Kiukiang and the other at T'unglingshan in Juich'ang.
- ii - Those formed in sedimentary rocks belonging to the Devonian Period and distributed in Western Kiangsi. The principal mining districts are found at Shangchuling in P'ingshiang, Wushihshan in Yunghsin, and T'iehk'uangao and Chulingao in Lienhua.
- iii - The iron sands widely distributed in the ditches and river beds in the granite regions of southwestern and southeastern Kiangsi. They are of little if any economic value.

Iron ore reserves in Kiangsi are estimated at about 15,500,000 tons (iron sands being omitted) :

Iron Deposits	Reserve (Tons)	Remarks
Ch'engmenshan (Kiukiang)	6,288,000	
T'unglingshan (Juich'ang)	580,000	
Wushihshan & T'aihushan (Yunghsin)	5,360,000	The reserve at T'aihushan is said to be 100,000 t. only
Shangchuling (P'ingshiang)	2,000,000	
T'iehk'uangao & Chulingao (Lienhua)	1,226,000	Reserve at Chulingao: 360,000 tons only.
	<u>15,454,000</u>	

1) THE CH'ENG-MENSHAN IRON DEPOSITS are situated about 23 km. W. of Kiukiang in Northern Kiangsi and 17 km. N.W. of the Shaho station of the Kiukiang-Nanchang Railway. They may be reached either by Shaho station or by boat from Kiukiang direct to Ch'engmenshan. The region has a number of lakes and rivers which are navigable during the wet season.

Ch'engmenshan is the name for a group of hills surrounding the small, shallow lake called Ch'engmenhu, which in a wet summer season may be flooded nearly up to the slopes of the surrounding foot hills. These hills are of moderate height, rising some 100-150 m. above the alluvial plain or about 200-240 m. above sea level. The hilly region forms an anticlinal structure with the lake Ch'engmenhu occupying the centre of the anticline. Geologically speaking, the hills are composed of lower Silurian sandstone and shale in the centre of the anticline and quartzite of Devonian-carboniferous age on both flanks with Permian limestone and coal series exposed on the south flank.

Iron deposits in the form of detached ore-bodies of various sizes are found in an area from Chinchitsui in the North to Shaochiwa in the South, a distance of more than 1 km. The ore consists chiefly of hematite with some limonite, often mixed with a high percentage of silica. Chemical analysis shows that the ore may show 30-63% of iron and 3-49% of silica.

According to Mr. Hong Wen-hao and Mr. C.C. Wang, the length of the ore body varies from 300 to 500 metres, with a width of from 90-180 metres, the ore body at T'iehmenk'an being the largest and the richest. The total reserve has been estimated by Mr. Hong Wen-hao at 6,288,000 tons (only ore with more than 40% iron content being considered).

According to Mr. C.C. Wang three different grades of ore may be distinguished :

- i - High grade hematite with more than 60% of iron which is found at Chinchitsui and T'iehmenk'an but constitutes only about 1/3 or 1/4 of the total reserve.
- ii - Limonite containing 50-60% of iron which occurs principally at Shaohuoshan, Yangt'ienlo and Hsiaoyaop'o.
- iii - Poor siliceous limonite with only some 30% iron which seems to form the bulk of the ores.

A part of the Ch'engmenshan, covering an area of 498.5 mow between Tayaop'o and the west of T'iehmenk'an and in the northern section of Chinchitsui, was bought by the Han Yeh Ping Company. The rest of the hills mainly belong to the Kiangsi provincial Government. Neither part has been exploited so far.

2) T'UNGLINGSHAN IRON DEPOSITS. Located 45km. N. of Kiukiang in the Juich'ang district 20 km. from the capital city. The shortest way to the Hsiu River is towards Siat'ouchen 12 km. N. The ore is chiefly hematite with some magnetite and limonite. Average iron content is 50%. Reserves are estimated at 560,000 tons.

3) THE WUSHIHSAN IRON DEPOSITS. Situated in the west of Yunghsin, the deposits are 70 li from the hsien capital, 50 li from Lienhua in the North and 60 li from Ningkan in the south. The mining area is 8-13 li from Loukiangshu where it is drained by the Hoshui which is navigable for 200-ton barges except in winter.

Marine oolitic hematite of Upper Devonian formation exists in the ore bodies in two strata of which the main one is 1-3 metres in thickness.

The ore reserve is estimated at some 5,000,000 tons; the average composition is given in the following analysis:

Iron	50.00% & above	SiO ₂	17.00%
Phosphorus	0.47%	Al ₂ O ₃	5.00%
Sulphur	0.03%	CaO	0.88%
Manganese	0.32%	MgO	0.35%

For forty years the deposit has been exploited by native methods. An iron works established at T'ienho in 1940 by the Provincial Government and the National Resources Commission, utilized the ores from Wuhsihshan, as well as from T'aihushan.

Maximum output was reached in 1942 with 20 tons daily. Heavily damaged during the Japanese advance in 1944 it has not been rehabilitated since.

4) THE T'AIHUSHAN IRON DEPOSITS are located 25 km SW of Yunghsin. The main ore body, composed of purple coloured shale and sandstone of the Shangchuling series, is found on the northern slope of the hill. Dark brownish coloured limonite of irregular size is distributed in the aeolian rocks and in the loess soil of reddish brown colour.

5) THE SHANGCHULING IRON DEPOSITS are 37 km. S. of P'ingsiang and 14 km. south of the P'ingsiang-Chuchow Railway, a branch line connecting the P'ingsiang coal fields to the Canton-Hank'w Railway. Marine oolitic hematite of the Upper Devonian formation is found in the upper portion of the Shangchuling hill and occurs in two strata. The upper has a thickness of 0.5 to 2 meters while the lower is much thinner and of little economic value.

Iron ore exploited by native methods is sent to Yuhhsien (Hunan) for refining.

6) OTHER DEPOSITS OF LITTLE ECONOMIC VALUE : Siderite ore is said to be found in the Anyuan coal field of P'ingsiang. It occurs either in granular compact masses of 2-25 cm in thickness or as nodules in the coal seams.

Limonite associated with psilomelane, chalcedony and some kaolin is known at Sanhoumiao about 5 km. S. of P'ingsiang.

Similar deposits are said to be found also in the western part of China.

As already mentioned, it has been suggested to modernize and raise the daily production of the mines already working, and especially that at Wuhsihshan, to cope with the demand of the Kiangsi Iron Works when these are rehabilitated. This plan would require two sets of 100-ton coking furnaces and one smelting furnace of 100 tons' capacity. Coking coal would be obtained from P'ingsiang as well as coal from Fengch'eng. Other materials required for iron production, such as manganese and limestone, would be available from Chungpuchieh in Lop'ing and Peikung in Fengch'eng.

II. - Manganese ore.

The main producing districts are Tat'iehshanfeng and Shiao'tiehshanfeng at Chungpuchieh near Lop'ing in NE Kiangsi. Other producing districts of secondary importance are also found in western Kiangsi, such as Paimeo and Paichu in P'ingsiang and Lukang in Yunghsin.

A recent report 1) from the Kiangsi Bureau of Geological Survey, reveals that the manganese ores of Lop'ing consist of psilomelane, pyrolusite, manganite and wad. It is estimated that the reserves of the former three total 20,000 metric tons, whereas the reserve of the last is said to reach 1,200,000 metric tons.

EDITOR'S NOTE: 1) Chin Yung Jih Pao, April 2, 1948.

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Chemical analysis of the psilomelane is given below :

Manganese	48.74%	MnO ₂	73.87%
Fe ₂ O ₃	10.77%	SiO ₂ & insoluble matter	1.20%
Sulphur	0.01%	Phosphorus	traceable

In Dec. 1920 mining was taken up by the Fu Lo Company and the ores were shipped to Japan. In 1925, the mine was placed under the management of the Kung Ho Company with a yearly production of some 10,000 tons. It was taken over by the Kiangsi authorities in 1928 but soon returned to private operation until its complete suspension (1930) on account of communist activities.

In 1941 the Department of Reconstruction of the Kiangsi Provincial Government set up an exploitation and refining plant in Lop'ing. The ore obtained was partly used by the Kiangsi Iron Works while the rest was made into pulverized manganese. Although the magnetic selection process was employed in pulverization it was still below the standard for making electric cells owing to its high ferruginous content.

The P'inghsiang ore is mainly found at Painao which is 15 Kms. south of the hsien capital and 12 Kms. northwest from T'ungt'ien on the southern bank of the Lu River which is navigable by junks from T'ungt'ien to the Hsiangkiang in Hunan.

The mining area begins from Painao and stops at Ts'aochialing, with a total length of 5 Kms. and a width of 2-3 kms. The formation belongs to the Yenchiling series composed of yellowish green or reddish purple phyllite, sand shale and occasionally intercalated with thin layers of sandstone. It strikes NE-SW dipping at an angle from 35°-50° at the northwest. The reserve is said to be between 400,000 and 500,000 metric tons.

Outcrops, commonly found in this area, form irregular bodies of fissure fillings or nodules scattered in a brownish-red residual clay. The ore minerals are psilomelane and pyrolusite associated with limonite manganite, kaolin and wad. The ore concentrate is said to contain more than 47% of manganese.

III. - Tungsten & Associated Minerals.

Tungsten is widely distributed in S. Kiangsi where the Tayu and the Lohsiao Ranges cross the provincial borders of Kiangsi, Kwangtung and Hunan. The tungsten-bearing ores from the latter two provinces are of the same geological type as those obtained in Kiangsi.

According to Mr. Ting I of the Central Geological Survey, the distribution of tungsten in Kiangsi is mainly in the following regions:

<u>Hsien</u>	<u>Site of Deposits</u>	<u>Location & Distance from Hsien Capital</u>	<u>Associated Minerals</u>
Tayu	Hsihuashan	8 kms. W.	Placer tin, molybdenite
	Shenglungk'ou	24 kms. NW.	Placer tin, molybdenite
	Tangp'ing	30 kms. N.	Placer tin, molybdenite, bismuthinite
	Hungshuichai	45 kms. N.	Rich in placer tin but little molybdenite.
	Ilochen	47 kms. W.	Cassiterite, molybdenite
	Chiulungnao	49 kms. W.	Cassiterite, molybdenite
	P'iaot'ang	32 kms. NE.	Cassiterite, molybdenite, little bismuthinite
	Talungshan	25 kms. NE.	Native bismuth, bismuthinite, cassiterite
	Yatzenao	35 kms. NE.	Cassiterite
	Hsialung	45 kms. NE.	Cassiterite, molybdenite, slight content of bismuth in bismuthinite, rich in wolferite.
Ch'ungi	Changtou	40 kms. NE.	Cassiterite
	Hsiaotungk'eng	100 kms. S.	Cassiterite
	Paishihao	90 kms. E.	Cassiterite
	Ch'anglung	35 kms. SE.	Cassiterite, very rich in zinc blende
	Kweitzepei	42 kms. SE.	Cassiterite, molybdenite (Both in small quantity)
	Shangp'ingshan	115 kms. NE.	Native bismuth and bismuth, a little cassiterite
	Wats'en	113 kms. NE.	Rich in native bismuth and bismuthinite
	Changt'ienwu	110 kms. NE.	Small quantity of bismuthinite
	Hot'oushan	113 kms. NE.	Small quantity of bismuthinite
	Menkuan	112 kms. NE.	None
	Yuank'engtung	120 kms. NE.	Small quantity of bismuthinite
	Miuts'en	135 kms. NE.	None
	Tap'ing	135 kms. NE.	None
	P'anlungshan	42 kms. W.	Cassiterite, small quantity of bismuthinite
Nank'ang	Hsinti	43 kms. W.	Cassiterite
	Woyenshan	44 kms. W.	Cassiterite, small quantity of molybdenite
	Yach'ishan	44 kms. W.	Fairly rich in cassiterite.
	K'ouohuk'e	44 kms. W.	Cassiterite
	P'ushan	65 kms. N.	Small quantity of cassiterite.
Kansien	Kuotzeao	100 kms. N.	Small quantity of molybdenite
	Paishih	60 kms. NE.	Small quantity of bismuthinite
	Pichiaashan	26 kms. NW.	None
	Hahutung	20 kms. NW.	None
	Miulank'eng	27 kms. SE.	molybdenite, small quantity of bismuthinite
	Hsiak'eng	40 kms. SE.	Small quantity of molybdenite
	Tungput'ou	66 kms. SE.	Small quantity of bismuthinite
	Laik'eng	32 kms. SE.	None

<u>Hsien</u>	<u>Site of Deposits</u>	<u>Location & Distance from Hsien Capital</u>	<u>Associated Minerals</u>
	Panghsien	25 kms. E.	Small quantity of molybdenite
	Kaop'ai	26 kms. E.	Cassiterite, molybdenite
	Annao	55 kms. SE.	Cassiterite, molybdenite
	Huangp'oti	60 kms. SE.	Cassiterite, molybdenite
Ch'iennan	Tachihshan	50 kms. SW.	None
Lungnan	Kweimeishan	45 kms. SE.	None
Shangyu	Changt'ient'ang	12 kms. S.	Fairly rich in cassiterite, Small quantity of molybdenite & bismuthinite
	Yenk'e	10 kms. S.	Cassiterite
	Tai'engshan	14 kms. SE.	None
	Yingch'ien	50 kms. S.	None
Yutu	Shangp'ing	40 kms. S.	Bismuthinite
	Anoh'ient'an	39 kms. S.	Very rich in bismuthinite
Huich'ang	T'iehshanlung	50 kms. NW.	Bismuthinite, small quantity of placer tin
	Huangsha	58 kms. NW.	Bismuthinite
	Yiehk'ou	48 kms. NW.	Bismuthinite
	Shihliukungshan	46 kms. NW.	Bismuthinite
Anyuen	P'ankoushan	90 kms. N.	Very rich in bismuthinite
T'aiho	Shiaolung	76 kms. SE.	Cassiterite, small quantity of molybdenite & bismuthinite
Hsingkuo	Fusunshan	45 kms. N.	Small quantity of molybdenite & bismuthinite
	Yangshan	12 kms. W.	None
Suich'uan	Yangchuntung	50 kms. SW.	None
	Hsient'ang	58 kms. SW.	None
	Liangpichou	50 kms. E.	Small quantity of cassiterite
Wanan	Hungt'aohsien	35 kms. SW.	Small quantity of molybdenite

Estimates of the tungsten deposits in Southern Kiangsi are most variable: Chou Tao-lung puts them at 3,993,585 metric tons, Ting I and Hsu K'ech'in at only 1,648,700 as tabulated below:

<u>Hsien</u>	<u>Site of Deposits</u>	<u>Reserves (m. t.)</u>
Tayu	Hsihuashan	226,000
	Shenglungk'ou	81,700
	Tangp'ing	53,300
	Hungshuichai & P'iaot'ang	62,400
	Yatzenao, Talungshan & Chiulungnao	60,800
Ch'iennan	Tachihshan	106,600
Lungnan	Kweimeishan	214,500
Anyuen	P'ankoushan	225,100
T'aiho	Shiaolung	56,000
Tayu, Ch'ungi & Nank'ang	Hsialung & mines in the vicinity of Yach'ishan	237,000
Ch'ungi, Nank'ang & Shangyu	Changt'ient'ang & mines in the vicinity of Changt'ienwu	57,000
Ch'ungi	Ch'anglung, Kweitzepei & Hsiaotungk'eng	46,500

<u>Hsien</u>	<u>Site of Deposits</u>	<u>Reserves</u> (m.t.)
Yutu	Shangp'ing & Anchi'ient'an	59,300
Kanhsien	Niulank'eng & other mines	31,300
Huich'ang	T'iehshanlung, Huangsha & Shihliukungshan	46,000
Hsingkuo, Sui- ch'uan & Wanan	Liangpichou, Yangshan, etc..	17,500
Total		1,549,700

The ores in Kiangsi belong mainly to two classes, wolframite and scheelite, containing on the average more than 60% of WO_3 combined with iron oxide, silicic dioxide, calcium oxide, tin and arsenic. The percentage of tungsten differs widely from one region to another as shown in the following table.

<u>Hsien</u>	<u>Site of Deposits</u>	<u>Ore</u>	<u>WO_3 %</u>	<u>Sn %</u>	
Suich'uan	Liangpichou	Wolframite	72.97		(MnO 10.50%, 12.76%, SiO ₂ 3.56%)
	Liangpichou	Scheelite	79.49		(SiO ₂ 0.43%, CaO 20.22%)
Tayu	Liangpichou	Wolframite	61.70	3.15	(As 0.89%)
	Hsihuashan	"	72.30		(MnO 12.07%, FeO 11.02%, SiO ₂ 4.52%)
	Hsihuashan	"	72.34	1.74	
	Hsihuashan	Scheelite	47.60	0.74	
	Shenglungk'ou	Wolframite	53.36	2.62	
	Hungshuichai	"	53.10	3.41	
	F'iaot'ang	"	53.34	3.80	
	Shanglung	"	59.20	1.05	(Traces of As.)
	Hsialung	"	72.30	1.58	
	Talungshan	"	70.40	2.71	(As 0.12%)
	Tangp'ing	"	56.40	1.12	
	Yatzenao	"	64.20	0.88	(As 0.38%)
	Ch'iennan Tachinshan	Wolframite	75.61		(MnO 14.99%, FeO 8.51%, SiO ₂ 0.72%)
	Ch'ungi	Wolframite	52.80	1.92	(As 0.32%)
anyuen Shangyu Nank'ang	Kweitzepei	"	52.50	2.05	
	Yungp'ingling	"	58.20	1.31	(As 0.06%)
	P'ingpannao	"	53.60	1.43	(As a little)
	Kaop'ing	"	63.80	1.13	
	Yatzuishan at Yangmeiszu	Scheelite	32.00	1.41	(As 0.89%)
	P'ankoushan	Wolframite	69.73	1.77	
	Changt'ient'ang	"	70.00	1.12	
	T'iehhsiangchai	"	54.00	0.35	(As 0.15%)
	Ch'ih'tuts'ing- shan	Scheelite	52.60	1.51	(As a little)
	Huich'ang	T'iehshanlung	53.20	0.77	(As 0.80%)
Kanhsien	Shihliukungshan	"	71.10	2.29	(As 0.51%)
	Kuangchiaooszu	"	57.40	3.14	(As 0.25%)
	Huangp'oti	"	66.80	1.40	(Traces of As)
	Pichiahsan	"	51.80	10.56	(As 1.02%)
Hsingkuo	Fusunshan	"	60.40	2.19	
	Yangshan	"	40.00	1.94	(As 0.76%)
Lungnan T'aiho Wanan	Kweimeishan	Wolframite	68.00	2.11	(Traces of As)
	Shiaolung	"	69.40	1.64	(As a little)
	Kuanyinlien at Tenglin	"	43.00	1.13	

Primitive methods are used in the production of tungsten in Kiangsi because human labour is cheap and easily available. The use of machinery when introduced in the 3 leading mines of Hsihuashan (Tayu), Kweiweishan (Lungnan) and Tachihshan (Ch'iennan) proved to be more costly than man power. Ordinarily, the supply of labour is more abundant in the winter months as the farmers are no longer working on their fields, and the regular miners, i.e. those who work constantly throughout the whole year, represent only 40% of the total labour supply. Consequently, the output of tungsten is highly seasonal; usually an increase begins to show from the tenth moon (October-November) and reaches its maximum in the first moon (February) of the following year.

The best producing district in the whole province is Tayu, with 37.67% of the total production; next is Yutu, 22.14%; and the last is Hsingkuo, with only 0.04%. According to geologists, more than 300,000 metric tons of the total reserves have already been excavated in the past 30 years.

Table showing the production of Tungsten in Kiangsi (1918-1946; -)

1918	13,162 m.t.	1933	9,313 m.t.
1919	7,675	1934	8,300
1920	9,141	1935	9,171
1921	9,936	1936	7,895
1922	10,505	1937	7,980
1923	7,357	1938	9,102
1924	8,025	1939	8,582
1925	9,906	1940	6,073
1926	9,066	1941	10,085
1927	8,747	1942	10,015
1928	8,750	1943	7,620
1929	12,146	1944	2,897
1930	6,377	1945	work suspended
1931	5,299	1946	2,565
1932	5,056	Total	232,015

According to the above table, the highest production took place in the years 1918 and 1929, 13,162 m.t. for the former and 12,146 m.t. for the latter. During World War I, the price of tungsten went up very high and the production was pushed up considerably to meet the demands. But production went down immediately in 1919 as the war was already over. It rose again gradually and reached a comparatively high figure in 1929, at the beginning of the world crisis. During the first years of the Sino-Japanese War until the Pearl Harbour incident, the export of tungsten was carried on through Hongkong.

In 1944, export became more difficult than ever. Two routes were still available but very expensive: one by land to USSR via the Northwestern Provinces and the other by air to the USA over the Hump. As each of these routes could only accommodate a very small quantity of exports, the production as well as the price of tungsten dropped drastically. In 1945, both production and collection by the government were suspended and did not resume until 1946. Exports also redeveloped gradually with Hongkong as the leading centre of distribution. Owing to the unreasonable price of official collection, smuggling has been very popular in the coastal provinces in South China.

EDITOR'S NOTE: 1) "Tungsten in Kiangsi", Economic Development Quarterly, April, 1946.

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After the war, exploitation of tungsten in Kiangsi became an enterprise of the Central Government until March 1948, when it became a Central and Local Government enterprise, following an accord of the National Resources Commission. The distribution of profits, as reported by the Sun Wen Pao, May 19, 1948, is said to be 60% to the Central Government and 40% to the Kiangsi Provincial Government.

The conditions of production seem to have improved in 1947, some 5,000 tons being produced by the government and private mines. The government enterprises include Hsihuashan, Hungshuichai and P'iaot'ang in Tayu; Tachihshan in Ch'ienmen; Aweimashan in Lungnan; Huameiao in Hsingkuo and P'ankushan in Anyuen. The private mines are exploited by miners in groups of 5 or 10 after obtaining a licence from the Special Minerals Administration. Their products have to be sold to the Administration at prices fixed by the latter.

Recent reports indicate that several deposits have been discovered in South, East and West Kiangsi where exploitation is said to have already begun. The A'uchuhshu mine in Nanfeng in Eastern Kiangsi, discovered in 1947, produced tungsten as good as that of Hsihuashan, the first and richest mine in the Province.

In Anfu, two masses of tungsten ores of very good quality were discovered at Yukungshan. Preliminary prospecting undertaken by the National Resources Commission in Western Kiangsi established that those ore-masses are 1-2 metres in width and 500-600 metres in length. Some 10,000 workers have been despatched by the Special Minerals Administration to take up exploitation. In Hsingkuo, S. Kiangsi, a new site is also reported with rich deposits of tungsten ore.

Tin, bismuth and molybdenum are often found in conjunction with tungsten.

Tin is usually found in the upper part of the tungsten ores; sometimes the quantity of tin obtained is more than that of tungsten. Tin is found mainly in the following districts: Tayu, Ch'ungli, Shangyu, Nank'ang and Kanhsien. Among the best known in this province are the tin mines of Hungshuichai, P'iaot'ang and Hsiat'ang in Tayu; P'anlungshan and Moyenshan in Nank'ang; Hsienao't'an and Lomushan in Ch'ungli and Changt'ient'ang in Shangyu. Cassiterite found in these districts is of good quality containing an average of 60.96 - 69.42% of pure tin. The annual output is about 1,000 tons, chiefly obtained from Tayu.

Bismuth is mined in Tayu, Nank'ang, Ch'ungli, Shangyu, Kanhsien, Anyuen, Yutu, Huich'ang and Hsingkuo. The ores are bismuthite, bismite, bismuthinite and native bismuth; but the majority of these found are bismuthite. The average content of bismuth is above 70%. The total production is said to be only 100 tons per year. Bismuth containing tungsten is produced mainly at P'ankoushan in Anyuen. The proportion obtained from this region is said to be one ton of bismuth from every 30 tons of tungsten ore.

The reserves of tin and bismuth in Kiangsi are given as follows:

<u>Tin</u>		<u>Bismuth</u>	
Tayu	122,800 metric tons	Anyuen	2,700 metric tons
Ch'ung	41,200 " "	Shangyu	1,250 " "
Nank'ang	22,400 " "	Yutu	1,175 " "
Shangyu	12,000 " "	Huich'ang	455 " "
Kanhsien	5,000 " "	Others	2,000 " "
Totals	204,400 metric tons		7,600 metric tons

Molybdenum is found in almost all the tungsten mines in Kiangsi, but Tayu, Nank'ang and Kanhsien have the most. There is very little record of the molybdenum of this province; the ore as sampled by Kanhsien is said to contain more than 50.3% of pure molybdenum. As to its quantity, some 5-7 metric tons are said to be mined annually.

IV. - Other Metallic Ores.

1. Placer gold is widely distributed in Kiangsi, especially in Lop'ing, Nank'ang and Hsiushui. Despite repeated detailed explorations, no large placer gold mines have been discovered. In future, appropriate machinery should be employed for exploring the deposits in river beds. According to the local map, March 22, 1948, Kanhsien, Ich'un, Lop'ing, Hsiushui and Juichin are important gold producing districts with a total reserve of 5,000,000 ounces.

2. Silver, Lead and Zinc: More than 20 districts are known to have been producing these minerals which may be classified into the following groups: i/ galena containing silver, found at Yinshan in Tehsing, Yink'eng in Yutu and Lengshan in Shangkiao, exploited in the past for silver. Many of the mines have been abandoned to-day, and the economic value is unknown. ii/ lead and zinc ores containing no silver, found at Huangti in Anyuen. Preliminary exploration has shown that they would be worth exploiting.

3. Barite is produced at T'ungshan and Ts'inglienshan in Linch'uan. There are five known zones, all in granite rocks and quartz of the Devonian Period. The longest outcrop of these zones is 500 metres while the widest is more than 3 metres. Containing few foreign elements, the deposit is around 1,279,800 metric tons. An analysis of the sample shows the following:

Reduction in quantity after combustion	0.12%
Al ₂ O ₃	0.10%
SiO ₂	2.44%
Fe ₂ O ₃	0.004%
AlO	0.10%
BaO	63.04%
MgO	0.49%
SO ₃	33.59%

Since barite is widely used in chemical industries, mining should be taken up in Kiangsi.

Copper is found in the following districts:

i/ Lunghsia in Kanhsien, producing native copper and chalcocite. The former is pure in quality but only a small amount is available. No rich ores of chalcocite have been found.

ii/ Hsialung in Tayu, producing chalcopyrite which is found in the quartzite layer with tungsten. The reserve of pure copper is about 8,537 tons. At present, copper is a by-product of tungsten and tin ores.

iii/ Kuochiach'iao in Shengtse, producing chalcocite, malachite and azurite which are found in the sandstones. They are good in quality but the amount of the reserves is unknown.

(End)

NOTE: "Articles and reports. ." continued.

- "Wolfram newly discovered in S. Kiangsi", the National Journal of Commerce, October, 1947.
- "Tungsten output at the Kanfeng mines", Chung Yang Jih Pao (Shanghai Edition), November 8, 1947.
- "Rich tin reserve in Kiangsi", Shang Pao, December 20, 1947.
- "Wolfram mines in S. Kiangsi" by Siao Shen, Scientific China Monthly, Jan. 1948.
- "Exploitation of tungsten at Wukungshan", Ta Kung Pao (Shanghai Edition), March 21, 1948.
- "Production of wolfram in S. Kiangsi for 1947", Chin Yung Jih Pao, April 5, 1948.
- "Kiangsi wolfram" by Liu Shan-ch'ou, Economic Development Quarterly, No.V, April 1948.
- "A plan for the development of mining in Kiangsi" by Hsia Hsiang-yung, Hsiung Kung-hsiang, Yen K'uen-yuen and Chang Jen-ch'ua, Economic Development Quarterly, No.V, April 1948.
- "Exploitation of tungsten in Kiangsi", China Industrial Development, May 1948.
- "Tungsten mining under the joint operation of the National Resources Commission and the Kiangsi Provincial Government", Sin Wen Pao, May 19, 1948.

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Supplementary Methods for the Investigation
and Collection of the Income Tax on Profit-
seeking Enterprises in the Thirty-seventh
Year of the Chinese Republic (1948)

Annex No.: LXIII

Annexes concerned:
Nos. L, LIII & LXI

Promulgated by the Ministry of Finance
on the 21st of September 1948;

Number of pages: 5

Published in the Ta Kung Pao (Shanghai),
Sept. 26th 1948.

Remarks: Translated
by our Legal
Department.

SUPPLEMENTARY METHODS FOR THE INVESTIGATION AND
COLLECTION OF THE INCOME TAX ON PROFIT-SEEKING ENTERPRISES
IN THE THIRTY-SEVENTH YEAR OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC
(1948)

Article 1.

These Methods 1) are laid down in accordance with
the provisions of Section I, Paragraph A, Item 4 of the "Supple-
mentary Measures for the Readjustment of Finance" 2) promulgated
by Presidential Decree on the twenty-sixth day of August in the
thirty-seventh year (of the Chinese Republic).

Article 2.

From the thirty-seventh year (of the Chinese
Republic), all profit-seeking enterprises, whether owned by the
government or privately, shall settle their accounts and figure
out their income amount separately for the first and the second
half of each year. For the thirty-seventh year, they shall,
before the end of September of the year and before the end of
February of the following year respectively, submit a return on
the amount of their income to the local competent collecting office,
according to the form prescribed.

Article 3.

The income tax on profit-seeking enterprises in
the thirty-seventh year shall be divided into two parts: the First
Part shall be the tax payable in the first half of this year,

EDITOR'S NOTES: 1) The former Methods for the Investigation and
Collection of the Income Tax on Profit-seeking
Enterprises in the Thirty-seventh Year of the
Chinese Republic (cf. Monthly Bulletin No. XV -
Feb. 1948 - Annex XLII) were abrogated by the
Executive Yuan just before the promulgation
of the new Supplementary Methods.

2) See Monthly Bulletin No. XX - Aug. - Sept. 1948 - Annex LXI.

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which is assessed on the basis of the tax amount paid in the thirty-sixth year (1947), and the Second Part shall be the amount of tax levied according to the income derived from the operation of the profit-seeking enterprise in the first half of the thirty-seventh year, but shall be paid in the second half of the same year.

Article 4.

The first and second parts of the income tax on profit-seeking enterprises payable in the thirty-seventh year (of the Chinese Republic), shall be collected according to the following provisions:

1) If the first part of the tax has not been paid in full according to the amount assessed, a fine shall be imposed according to the law, and the deficit shall be paid.

2) When the return on income has been submitted within the time limit, the competent collecting office shall audit the accounts to check on the income amount reported, assess the second part of the tax and then issue a notification of the payment to be made within a prescribed time.

3) Where the return on income obtained during the first half of the year has not been submitted within the time limit, the competent collecting office shall assess the amount of tax payable according to the provisions of Articles 5 and 6 of these Methods.

4) Those who have paid the first part of the tax for the thirty-seventh year, and who also make full payment of the second part of the tax as assessed, within the time limit, shall be exempted from the auditing of their accounts as well as from paying any amount of tax still remaining due on the income of the thirty-sixth year after the estimated amount of tax on it had already been paid.

5) If accounts have been audited for the first part of the tax in the thirty-seventh year and the amount of tax deficient has already been paid, this supplementary amount may be credited towards the payment of the second part of the tax in the same year.

6) Taxpayers who are dissatisfied with the assessment of the first part of the tax for this year, but who have already made payment thereof within the prescribed time limit, shall, at latest before the end of September, apply to the local competent collecting office to reassess the tax amount after auditing the accounts, and to refund any amount paid in excess or order any deficit to be made up according to the law. But this shall apply only to those who possess complete sets of account books as prescribed in Articles 13 and 14 of the Income Tax Law 1).

Article 5.

In principle, the second part of the income tax payable by profit-seeking enterprises in the thirty-seventh year (of the Chinese Republic), shall be estimated according to the standard fixed for their respective types of business. The competent collecting office shall, after considering the nature of

EDITOR'S NOTE: 1) The Income Tax Law was revised and promulgated by the National Government on the 1st of April 1948 (see Monthly Bulletin Nos. XVII - April 1948 & XVIII - May 1948, Annexes I & LIII).

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their business. classify in their appropriate categories all trades which have no guild organisation and firms which have not entered any guild.

All commercial and industrial guilds shall, before the sixteenth day of October, prepare a report setting forth the names and addresses of their members, the full names of the persons responsible, the amount of their half-yearly sales or the approximate amount of their half-yearly business receipts; in the case of banking or trust businesses or company organisations registered with the Ministry of Economics; their actual amount of capital shall also be mentioned in the report. In addition, the guild shall prepare a register using a system of marks to indicate the business conditions of each taxpayer engaged in the type of business concerned. These reports and registers shall be submitted to the local competent collecting office to be rechecked.

The system of marks mentioned above shall be decided upon by a meeting of Directors and Supervisors convened by the guild concerned.

If any guild fails to prepare and submit a register of the marks for its various members, the competent collecting office may make estimates based on either direct or indirect investigation, and on consideration of the nature of the enterprise or the conditions of businesses of similar type.

Article 6.

The competent collecting office, on the basis of the above reports and registers submitted by the guilds, and also according to the various data it has itself collected, shall estimate the amount of income received by the taxpayers from each type of business during the first half of the thirty-seventh year (of the Chinese Republic) and assess the amount payable as the second part of the tax for the thirty-seventh year.

(The various data to be collected by the competent collecting office:-)

- 1) Relation between the prices of the principal goods of each kind of business in January of the thirty-seventh year, which is taken as the basic period, and the times of their increase during the half year;
- 2) Data concerning imports and exports published by the Customs House and import-export control organs;
- 3) Official and non-official statistics and data concerning the conditions of the operation of various businesses, compiled by institutes of economic research and information services;
- 4) Data concerning the production and sales of various goods subject to the commodity tax;
- 5) Opinions concerning general business conditions and commodity prices, expressed by scholars, experts and persons playing a leading role in industrial and commercial circles.

Article 7.

Taxpayers shall, within fifteen days after receiving the Notice of Payment, pay in full the amount of tax assessed by the competent collecting office in accordance with the methods

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provided in the preceding Article. Any failure to make the payment within the time limit shall be punished in conformity with article 156 of the Income Tax Law.

Article 8.

The amount of tax assessed by the competent collecting office according to Articles 5 and 6 of these Methods, shall be regarded as equivalent to the amount of tax payable assessed after investigation as provided in the Income Tax Law.

If a taxpayer is not satisfied with the above assessment of the amount of tax payable, he shall after making full payment of the assessed amount of tax and within twenty days after the expiration of time limit for tax payment, file a written application to the local competent collecting office, requesting a re-investigation of the case. No such request shall be accepted if the tax has not yet been paid in full or if the application is not made within the given time limit.

Article 9.

In the case of public enterprises undertaken by Government institutions, profit-seeking enterprises jointly operated by the Government and private interests and companies which have not joined their guild, the assessment of the second part of the income tax on profit-seeking enterprises for which they are liable in the thirty-seventh year (of the Chinese Republic), shall still be based on the auditing of their accounts.

Article 10.

Where the tax amount to be paid by a particular type of business cannot be assessed as provided in Article 6 of these Methods, application may be made to the competent collecting office to approve an investigation by random sampling of the account books of not less than five per cent of the commercial firms engaged in the business concerned, the results of this investigation to be taken as reference for determining the standard amount of sales (amount of revenue ¹⁾ ²⁾, the standard rate of expenses to sales (rate of expenses to revenue ²⁾, and the standard rate of net profit on sales (net profit ²⁾; the data found in the guild members' register mentioned above are also to be considered when fixing the standard for assessing the tax.

Article 11.

The investigation by random sampling, of the account books of the commercial firms engaged in each type of business, shall be decided by lot. Those firms on which the lots have fallen, shall, within a given time limit, bring all their accounting books, certificates and report forms to the competent collecting office for auditing and for the tax to be assessed. If any such firm fails to submit its accounts for auditing within the prescribed time, the amount of its income as well as that of its tax payable

EDITOR'S NOTES: 1) For convenience of distinction we have used the word income whenever the reference is to the taxable income (in Chinese: So Te), and the word revenue in a more general sense to include any type of income (in Chinese: Shou I).

2) Actually so bracketed in the original text of the Methods.

shall be directly determined and the case sent up for punishment; another firm shall be chosen by drawing lots.

Where the firms of a particular type of business keep no account books or their account books and certificates are either incomplete or inadequate so that no investigation by random sampling is practicable, the various standard rates or ratios for computing the tax shall be worked out by considering the operating conditions of the business concerned during the first half of this year and by referring to businesses of similar type.

The standard for assessing the tax on any accessory business undertaken by a profit-seeking enterprise may be worked out by taking into consideration the operating conditions of that accessory business during the first half of this year and also by referring to those of the principal business.

Article 12.

These Methods shall come into force on the day of promulgation.

(End)

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Regulations Governing the Readjustment
of the Capital of Private Banks

Annex No.: LXIV

Number of pages: 6

Promulgated by the Executive Yuan
on the 6th of September 1948;

Remarks: See P. 5 for
an important appendix
concerning the in-
crease of capital of
foreign banks.

Published in the Lih Hsin Monthly
review (Lih Hsin Yueh K'ian),
Sept. 15th 1948.

REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE READJUSTMENT
OF THE CAPITAL OF PRIVATE BANKS

Article 1.

These Regulations are laid down in conformity with
the provisions of Article 30 of the Regulations governing the Re-
adjustment of Finance and the Strengthening of Economic Control
forming part of the Financial and Economic Emergency Measures 2).

EDITOR'S NOTES: 1) See Annex No. LXV for an official explana-
tion of these Regulations, issued by the
Ministry of Finance on the 12th of October 1948,
and also Annex No. LXVI for the Procedure for the
Readjustment of the Capital of Private Banks
released by the Ministry of Finance on the 21st
of September 1948.

2) These Measures were promulgated by Presidential
Decree on the 19th of August 1948.

Article 30 of the Regulations Governing the
Readjustment of Finance and the Strengthening
of Economic Control reads as follows:

"The Ministry of Finance shall, by reference
to the provisions of the prewar Banking Law with
regard to the minimum capital of banks, revise
the requirement concerning the minimum amounts
of capital of banks, native banks and trust com-
panies in the various areas, and upon approval
of its recommendations by the Executive Yuan, it
shall order the banks concerned to increase their
capital up to the required minimum amounts within
two months. The increase of capital shall con-
sist of not less than 50 percent in cash. Any
bank unable to effect the required increase in
capital within the prescribed period shall be
ordered to suspend business and be liquidated
within a fixed period".

Article 2.

The original capital of all private banks,¹⁾ including modern banks (Yin Hang), native banks (Ch'ien Chuang), and trust companies, whose establishment had been approved by the Ministry of Finance, shall be converted into Gold Yuan Notes. If the capital after the conversion is less than the minimum amount prescribed in Article 3 of these regulations, an increase thereof up to the prescribed standard shall be made within two months after the promulgation of these regulations.

Article 3.

The minimum paid-up capital for private banks shall be fixed as follows:

- I. The minimum amount of capital for commercial, industrial and savings banks and trust companies shall be as follows:
 - 1) \$500,000 for Stock Companies Limited and other Limited Companies and \$250,000 for Unlimited Companies, Unlimited Companies with Limited Liability and Joint Stock Companies, in the three municipalities of Shanghai, Tientsin and Canton;
 - 2) \$300,000 for Stock Companies Limited and other Limited Companies and \$150,000 for Unlimited Companies and Joint Stock Companies, in the nine municipalities of Nanking, Peiping, Hankow, Tsingtao, Chungking, Mukden, Sian, Kunming and Chengtu;
 - 3) \$200,000 for Stock Companies Limited and other Limited Companies and \$100,000 for Unlimited Companies, Unlimited Companies with Limited Liability and Joint Stock Companies, in the forty-five municipalities or districts of Wuhsi, Soochow, Chenkiang, Ch'angchow, Ch'angshu, Hsueh-w, Yangchow (Kiangsu); Hangchow, Ningpo, Shaohsing, Wanchow, Hsiao-shan, Yuyao (Chekiang); Paoan, Juhu (Anhwei); Nanchang, Kiukiang (Kiangsi); Foochow, Amoy (Fukien); Chungshan, Hanchow, Sunwui, Shiuhing, Tsihsan, Swatow (Kwangtung); Awei-lin, Wuchow (Kwangsi); Changsha, Hengyang (Kunshu); Wuchang, Shashih, Ichang (Hupei); Meikiang, Ipia, Wanhien, Luhsien, Loshan, Tsukung²⁾ (Szechwan); Aweiyang (Aweichow); Tsinan (Shantung); Kaifeng, Chengchow (Honan); Taiyuan (Shansi); Lanchow (Kansu) and Paoki (Shensi).
 - 4) \$100,000 for Stock Companies Limited and other Limited Companies and \$50,000 for Unlimited Companies, Unlimited Companies with Limited Liability and Joint Stock Companies, in all other places throughout the country, (i.e.) apart from the municipalities and districts already listed under items 1, 2 and 3.
- II. The minimum amount of capital for native banks shall be one half of the standard prescribed in the preceding paragraphs.

EDITOR'S NOTES: 1) The Chinese term for Private Banks is "Shang Ying Yin Hang", literally meaning: Banks operated by Merchants, as distinguished from Government, provincial and municipal banks.

2) Including Tzuliutsing and Kungtsing.

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III. If a commercial, industrial or native bank establishes a trust or savings department it shall increase its standard capital amount as provided above by one half for each department so opened. If branch or sub-branch banks or offices are erected in a different municipality or district, an increase of the capital by one tenth shall be made for each of them; but if the general managing office or the general bank is located in a region where a smaller amount of capital is prescribed while the branch is established in a region where a larger amount of capital is required, the increase shall be one tenth of the capital amount required in the locality of the branch.

Article 4.

When readjusting their capital according to these Regulations banks may revalue their own assets and use any appreciation in the value to make up any deficiency. The whole of this appreciated value shall be converted into capital and divided among the shareholders in the same ratio as the original capital. It shall not be distributed in cash.

Article 5.

The total amount of the appreciated value of the assets mentioned above shall not exceed fifty per cent of the total amount of capital increase required. The remaining amount of the increase shall be paid in cash by the original shareholders proportionally. If any of them are not willing to make such additional payment, the provisions of the Company Law ¹⁾ shall be applied.

After the increase of capital has been effected, that part of the increased amount which is in cash shall be deposited for three months with the Central Bank or a bank commissioned by it. It may be used for any proper purpose, with permission from the competent office under the Ministry of Finance. The Regulations governing this shall be separately laid down by the Ministry of Finance. ²⁾

If any falsification has been made concerning the cash part of the increased capital, as mentioned in the preceding paragraph, the Ministry of Finance shall, after investigation of the case, cancel the business licence of the bank in question.

Article 6.

Banks shall not revalue other assets than the ones cited below; and the revaluation shall be effected in conformity with the following standards:

- 1) Securities shall not be counted at more than seventy per cent of their current value.
- 2) The revaluation of investments in productive enterprises shall also be made as provided in the preceding item. But, after their value has appreciated, the amount invested in each company

EDITOR'S NOTES: ¹⁾ The Company Law was promulgated by the National Government on the 12th of April 1946.

²⁾ These Regulations were promulgated on the 8th of October 1946. See Annex No. LXVII.

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and the total investments of the bank shall not surpass the amounts provided in Articles 53, 53 and 74 of the Banking Law. 1)

3) Houses and land used in business:

a. The value of houses purchased or constructed before the end of the twenty-sixth year of the Chinese Republic (1937) shall be the balance of their original purchasing price or cost of construction after deducting for depreciation.

b. If the houses were purchased or constructed in or after the twenty-seventh year of the Chinese Republic (1938), their value shall first be computed in terms of Papi according to the formula below and then converted into Gold Yuan:

(Original purchasing price or cost of construction - depreciation) X index number of
index number of

wholesale commodity prices throughout the country
wholesale commodity prices throughout the country
try for June of the thirty-seventh year (1948)
try for the year of purchase or construction

EDITOR'S NOTE: 1) The Banking Law was promulgated by the State Council in August 29th 1947 (cf. Monthly Bulletin No. VIII - May 1947 - Annex XV and Monthly Bulletin No. IX - June 1947 - Annex XX).

The texts of the 3 articles mentioned run as follows:

"Article 53. If a commercial bank purchases certificates of shares of limited liability of companies for productive enterprises, public utilities or communications, the purchasing value of the share certificates of each company shall not exceed two per cent of the total amount of the deposits, and the aggregate purchasing value shall not surpass twenty per cent of the total amount of the deposits."

"Article 53. If an industrial bank purchases certificates of shares of limited liability of companies for agricultural, industrial, mining or other productive enterprises, public utilities or communications, the purchasing value of the share certificates of each company shall not exceed four per cent of the total amount of the deposits, and the aggregate purchasing value shall not surpass forty per cent of the total amount of the deposits."

"Article 74. If a savings bank purchases certificates of shares of limited liability of companies for agricultural, industrial, mining or other productive enterprises, public utilities or communications, the purchasing value of the share certificates of each company shall not exceed two per cent of the total amount of the deposits, and the aggregate purchasing value shall not exceed twenty-five per cent of the total amount of the deposits."

- c. The revaluation of land shall be based on the value as estimated by the land administration of the place where it is located.
- 4) Furniture used in business shall be dealt with according to the provisions concerning houses under the preceding item.

Article 7.

When banks readjust their capital in conformity with these Regulations, the appreciated value of their assets need not be counted among profit and loss items.

Article 8.

When banks readjust their capital in conformity with these Regulations, the Supervisors' Committee or, in unlimited companies the shareholders in charge of business operations, shall draw up a detailed plan, present it to the Shareholders' meeting for a resolution to be passed according to the law on the readjustment of capital and submit it to the Ministry of Finance for approval. The registration shall then be changed accordingly.

Article 9.

Any bank which is unable to readjust its capital in conformity with these Regulations, may merge with several others and effect a reorganisation. But the number of branch and sub-branch offices after the reorganisation shall not exceed the maximum number of offices of any one of the banks before the reorganisation.

Article 10.

If any bank fails to increase its capital within the given time limit to the amount prescribed by these Regulations, the Ministry of Finance shall order it to cease operation and to liquidate within a given period, and shall also cancel its business registration.

Article 11.

These Regulations shall come into force on the day of promulgation.

+ + +

APPENDIX

ON SEVERAL IMPORTANT POINTS CONCERNING
THE INCREASE OF CAPITAL OF FOREIGN BANKS

According to the Chin Yung Jih Pao (Shanghai) of October 6th 1948, the Financial Control Bureau in Shanghai has recently received the following instruction from the Ministry of Finance concerning the increase of capital of Foreign Banks:

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"In view of the fact that none of the head offices of foreign banks in China are located in this country, the provision concerning the minimum capital actually paid up for private banks, in Article 3 of the Regulations Governing the Readjustment of the Capital of Private Banks, shall apply to the foreign banks according to the standard prescribed for the place where their representative bank, as originally recognized by the Ministry of Finance, is located.

"If branches or sub-branches have been erected in different municipalities or districts, an additional increase of the capital by one tenth shall be necessary for each of them.

"Foreign banks may, however, be exempted from convening a Shareholders' Meeting for discussing the increase of capital as laid down in Article 2 of the Procedure for the Readjustment of the Capital of Private Banks. But, an application for such an exemption must be filed by the representative, the manager of the representative bank in China or the agent designated by the principal bank, in virtue of Article 355 of the Company Law.

"All other provisions shall apply to foreign banks.

(End)

U N I V E R S I T Y L ' A U R O R E

- S h a n g h a i -

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Explanation of the "Regulations
Governing the Readjustment of
the Capital of Private Banks".

Annex No.: LXV

Annex concerned No. LXIV

Promulgated by the Ministry of
Finance on the 12th of October 1948;

Number of pages: 5

Published in the Shen Pao (Shanghai),
October 13th, 1948.

Remarks: Translated by
our Legal Department.

EXPLANATION OF THE "REGULATIONS
GOVERNING THE READJUSTMENT OF
THE CAPITAL OF PRIVATE BANKS"

Article 1 & 2. No explanation.

Article 3. Explanation :

- 1) The minimum amount of capital prescribed for modern and native banks in each place shall apply to all banks throughout the same district, whether they are located inside the district city or in a village or market-town.
- 2) If a banking department has been established by a trust company, the amount of the latter's capital shall be governed by the same provision as for that of a bank in which a trust department has been set up.
- 3) If more than one branch or sub-branches has been established within the same municipality or district, no increase of the capital by one tenth shall be necessary for the extra branches or sub-branches.
- 4) If the operating capital of the trust or savings department of a branch or sub-branch bank, has been appropriated from the trust or savings department of the principal bank, then no increase of capital shall be necessary.

Article 4. Explanation :

- 1) If improvements, reconstruction or repairs have increased the original value or efficiency of assets the price paid for which was originally entered under the items of furniture for business use or houses and land for business use; a revaluation may be made and items of this kind may be combined and set down under

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the heading of appreciated assets. But it shall not be so set down if it has already been entered under profit and loss.

- 2) If after the assets have been appreciated there is a surplus over and above half the amount by which the capital is to be increased, it may be used as reserve but may not be distributed.

Article 5. Explanation :

- 1) The "total amount of capital increase required", as mentioned in this Article, means the new amount of capital fixed by a resolution of the shareholders' meeting, which may exceed, but shall not be less than, the prescribed standard. If the Shareholders' Meeting has decided to increase the capital only to the minimum standard, the "total amount of capital increase required" will refer to this minimum. If the Shareholders' Meeting has taken a resolution to increase the capital to more than the prescribed standard, then the reference will be to the amount of capital increase fixed by the resolution. For instance, the shareholders have determined to raise the capital to GY\$2,000,000:
 - a. If the value of the original assets have been increased to GY\$1,000,000, the shareholders shall still pay GY\$1,000,000 in cash.
 - b. If the original assets have been revaluated at GY\$300,000, the shareholders shall make a supplementary payment in cash of GY\$1,700,000.
 - c. If the value of the original assets have been increased to GY\$1,200,000, the shareholders will still have to pay GY\$1,000,000 in cash. The amount of GY\$200,000 in excess shall be set aside as reserve, but cannot be distributed.
- 2) The shareholders shall not substitute properties for cash in paying their shares in the increased capital.
- 3) Each modern or native bank shall deposit with the Central Bank, the cash part of its newly increased capital; at the end of three months the money shall be refunded. In places where no Central Bank has been erected, the deposits of cash shall be managed by the Ministry, in consultation with the Central Bank.
- 4) If the appreciated value of the assets has not reached one half of the amount of capital increase required, cash to the amount of the part deficient shall also be deposited with the Central Bank.
- 5) If the readjusted capital of a modern or native bank exceeds the standard amount of capital and the part in excess also corresponds to the amount of capital increase required for the establishment of branches or sub-branches, no further increase of capital will be necessary in the future when erecting branches or sub-branches up to the given extent, after approval has been secured according to the regulations.

Article 5. Explanation :

1) The four kinds of "assets of a bank which can be re-
valuated" as mentioned in this Article, refer to those
owned by the bank itself, as a legal entity, and not
to those owned individually by the shareholders. They
must further have been among those listed on the
statement of assets and liabilities on the 19th of
August of the 37th year (1948); no assets added to the
statement after that date can be subject to revaluation.

2) Among the four kinds of assets whose value can be re-
estimated by a trust company or the trust department
of a bank, trust assets shall be limited to those only
which are owned by the legal entity itself.

3) Except where the Government has fixed a rate of con-
version into Gold Yuan which must be taken as a basis
of valuation, securities and investments in productive
enterprises shall be evaluated on their current price,
which shall be taken as the latest price on the open
market on Aug. 19th.

4) When the valuation of securities of investments in
productive enterprises is reported, it shall be checked
up with the daily trial balance for the day the in-
vestment was made.

5) The "securities" mentioned in this Article include
company debentures, Government bonds and Treasury
Notes. If these securities have no fixed price or
open market price, their current value shall be com-
puted according to the following formula :

Current value in terms of Gold Yuan = Original
purchasing price X

$$\frac{\text{index number of wholesale commodity prices throughout}}{\text{index number of wholesale commodity prices throughout}} \\ \frac{\text{the country for the 1st half of August of the 37th}}{\text{the country for the year of}}$$

$$\frac{\text{year (1948)}}{\text{purchase}} \times \frac{1}{3,000,000}$$

6) The expression "investments in productive enterprises",
as used in this Article, refers to company shares.
Again, the provision "after the value of the investments
in productive enterprises has appreciated, the amount
in each company and the total amount of investments of
the banks shall not surpass the amounts provided in
Articles 53, 63 and 74 of the Banking Law" means that
the Bank may not exceed these provisions either when
buying in or when readjusting its capital. If the
share certificates representing the investments have
no current value, this shall be computed according to
the method for calculating the current value of securi-
ties as provided in paragraph 5; above.

7) When reporting increase of the value of houses or land
holdings, the area, location, construction materials
and number of storeys shall be clearly stated; to
facilitate inspection this report together with the

original contract or other cogent evidence of purchase and the account books shall be submitted to the local Central Bank or a bank commissioned by it. In case of necessity, an order may be issued for the same documents to be sent to the Ministry of Finance for examination.

- 8) If no other appropriate method has been adopted for computing depreciation of houses or furniture used in business, the following formula may be used :

$$\text{Annual depreciation} = \frac{\text{Original value} - \text{residual value}}{\text{years of use}}$$

- 9) If suitable standards exist, the years of duration of houses & furniture shall be based on the following table :

<u>Kind (of assets)</u>	<u>Structure</u>	<u>Years of duration</u>
Buildings	Construction with steel or iron framework	50 years
	Construction with reinforced concrete framework	40 "
	Heavy construction with brick or stone wall	20 "
	Heavy construction with wooden logs	10 "
	Heavy construction with earth wall	5 "
Furniture	Made of iron	20 "
	Made of wood	5 "

- 10) If the years of duration for any house or furniture have expired, and according to the depreciation there remains a residual value to be estimated, this estimated value shall not exceed 1/20th of the original value.
- 11) If the local land administration has not estimated the value of a land holding, its valuation shall be made, according to the method for evaluating securities as provided in paragraph 5) above.

Article 7. Explanation :

See explanation in Paragraph 2) under Article 4.

Article 9. Explanation :

- 1) When private banks readjust their capital, they may reduce the number of their original departments such as savings or trust departments and branch or sub-branch banks or offices; but they shall not add to them.
- 2) While modern or native banks are readjusting their capital, their original principal banks, general managing offices and the branches or sub-branches which are to be maintained, shall not change their location.

- 3) While readjusting capital, no modern or native bank shall change its organisation from a limited company or stock company limited to an unlimited company, unlimited company with limited liability or joint stock company. But an unlimited company, unlimited company with limited liability or joint stock company is allowed to be reorganised as a limited company or stock company-limited.
- 4) When readjusting its capital, a bank whose original name was "Yin Hao"¹⁾ shall change it into "Ch'ien Chuang"²⁾. If the capital of a native bank complies with the standard for a modern bank, its title may be changed into "Yin Hang" (modern bank). But no modern bank can name itself "Ch'ien Chuang" (native bank). Trust companies may also be reorganised into modern banks, but shall not be changed into native banks.

Article 9. Explanation :

- 1) When two or more modern or native banks merge and reorganise, the name of the newly reorganised modern or native bank shall be the original name of one of the banks; the number of branch or sub-branch banks or offices of the new bank shall be restricted to the original number of branches and sub-branches of this bank. But they may be located in any of the places where branches or sub-branches of the original banks existed before the merger.
- 2) When a "modern bank" and a "native bank" merge they may become either a "modern bank" or a "native bank"; when a "native bank" and a "trust company" merge, they may become a "modern bank", a "trust company", or a "native bank"; when a "trust company" and a "modern bank" merge they may become either a "modern bank" or a "trust company". But if a "modern bank", and a "native bank", or a "trust company" and a "native bank", are to become a "native bank" after their merger, none of the original branches or sub-branches of the "modern bank" or "trust company" shall continue to exist.

Articles 10 and 11. No explanation.

(End)

EDITOR'S NOTES: 1) Literally "Silver Shop".

2) Literally "Money Shop", a term officially adopted for Native Banks.

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U N I V E R S I T E L ' A U R O R E

- S h a n g h a i -

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Order of Procedure for the Readjustment of the Capital of Private Banks

Published by the Ministry of Finance on the 21st of September 1948,

In the Central Bank Weekly
(Chin Yung Chou Pao),
Oct. 13, 1948.

Annex No.: LXVI

Annex concerned: No. LXIV

Number of pages: 4

Remarks: See Appendix on p. 2 ff for Price Indices for the Revaluation of Assets.

ORDER OF PROCEDURE FOR THE READJUSTMENT
OF THE CAPITAL OF PRIVATE BANKS

1. Each modern or native bank shall complete the process of re-adjustment of its capital within two months beginning from the sixth day of September of the thirty-seventh year (1948), i.e. the day of promulgation by the Government of the "Regulations governing the Readjustment of the Capital of Private Banks"¹⁾.
2. Each modern or native bank shall convene a Shareholders' Meeting to discuss methods for the increase of its capital, in conformity with the provisions of Articles 41, 114, 240, 247, 251, 253, 255 and 256 and other articles relevant to the increase of capital, in the Company Law. The valuation of their original assets shall be carried out in accordance with the Regulations governing the Readjustment of Capital.
3. If the original amount of capital of a modern or native bank has already been examined according to provision, it may be converted into Gold Yuan and regarded as a part of the readjusted capital without being subject to a new examination.
4. The Shareholders' Meeting, after passing the methods for the increase of capital, shall at once call in a sufficient new increase of capital, and fill in for submission five copies of the "Report Form for the Increase of Capital of Private Banks" (model form appended below). Two copies, together with the documents and fees to be prepared when increasing capital, are to be submitted for consideration by the Ministry of Finance; two copies, together with the cash part of the capital increase, shall be sent to the local Central Bank, or a bank commissioned by it, for examination and the remaining copy shall be filed by the bank itself.

EDITOR'S NOTE: 1) for their translation, see Annex LXIV.

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5. If, after receiving the report form mentioned in the last paragraph, the Ministry of Finance finds that the report corresponds to the provisions, it shall send one of the original copies of the report form to the local Central Bank or the bank commissioned by it, requesting it to check up whether the amount of capital is correct, to examine whether each item of the assets is actually owned and to test if the valuation is accurate.
6. The local Central Bank or a bank commissioned by it, having verified the actual facts of the assets and capital to be correct and free from any intent to deceive, after the modern or native bank which made the original application has issued an undertaking (model form appended below), shall at once issue a certificate of the examination of capital. It shall also send one copy of the original report form, countersigned and stamped by the chief examining officials, together with the undertaking and a statement of assets and liabilities, to be dealt with by the Ministry. After three full months have elapsed the cash deposited as increase of capital shall be returned to the modern or native bank which originally deposited it.
7. When the Ministry of Finance has received from the Central Bank, or a bank commissioned by it, the report form and other papers on the examination of capital and has found them to be correct, it shall permit the change of registration to be made.

+ + +

APPENDED FORMS AND PRICE INDICES

A. Form for the Report on the Readjustment of the Capital of Private Banks

Filled in on the...(day)...(Month)
of the 37th Year (1948)

- 1) Name of the modern or native bank.
- 2) Type of company organisation
- 3) Date when the business registration was approved (year & month)
- 4) Address of the general bank or general managing office
- 5) Any trust or savings departments established
- 6) Any branches or sub-branches established, their names & addresses
- 7) The earliest registered total amount of capital
- 8) Total amount of capital in Fapi before the readjustment.....
Divided into.....shares;
Amount of each share.....
- 9) Amount of capital in Gold Yuan actually paid up after the readjustment
- 10) The amount of capital increase in Gold Yuan required
- 11) The part consisting of the appreciated value of the original assets:

	<u>Original value</u>	<u>Re-estimated value</u>	<u>Appreciated value</u>
a. Securities			
b. Investments in productive enterprises			
c. Land & houses used in business			
d. Furniture used in business			

TOTAL

(Detailed statements and explanations of the revaluation shall be attached to the above 4 items.)

12) The part in cash of the increased capital:

Total amount
Number of shares
Amount of each share
Method of subscription (a separate register of the old and new shareholders must be attached and submitted to the Ministry).

The above part in cash of the increased capital was deposited with the.....Bank on ... (day) ... (month) of the 3rd year.

Remarks:

Directors or Shareholders)	
in charge of business)	(Signatures and/or
operations)	seals)
Supervisors)	
General Manager)	

B. Form for the Undertaking concerning the
Readjustment of the Capital of Private Banks

... (day) ... (month) ... Year
of the Republic of China

To the Ministry of Finance,

We hereby guarantee that our Company, in compliance with the "Regulations governing the Readjustment of the Capital of Private Banks", has already adjusted its capital, the shares of which have been subscribed in full by its shareholders. Furthermore, the shareholders have paid in cash that part of the increased capital which should be in the form of cash, while the part of the increase consisting of the appreciated value of the assets has also been re-estimated according to the actual conditions and in conformity with the law. If there has been any falsification by presenting borrowed funds as the true capital and submitting them for examination, or by over-stating the appreciated value of the assets, the Company will willingly accept sanctions prescribed by the law.

(Full name of the Company)

Directors or shareholders)	
in charge of business :)	(Seals)
operations)	
Supervisors)	
General Manager)	

C. Monthly and Yearly Index Numbers of Wholesale Commodity
Prices throughout the Country, 1938 - 1948.

(compiled by the Directorate-General of Budgets,
Accounts and Statistics).

(index 100 for basic period 1937)

	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948
January	113	169	336	871	2,417	6,861	24,753	81,425	184,330	761,535	13,790,500
February	117	177	356	948	2,601	7,297	28,795	98,590	237,780	1,104,683	18,440,400
March	119	183	384	995	2,954	8,183	32,450	119,013	299,650	1,221,157	30,155,000
April	123	189	416	1,048	3,131	9,551	35,392	135,958	309,020	1,393,860	39,553,000
May	125	197	459	1,131	3,351	10,956	39,593	173,100	347,050	1,961,733	53,967,000
June	127	205	487	1,231	3,645	12,951	43,772	201,531	375,980	2,489,280	102,210,000
July	130	215	524	1,335	4,023	15,826	46,367	235,922	412,267	3,122,650	263,770,000
August	133	232	569	1,409	4,475	17,671	49,124	245,503	426,735	3,415,860	
September	139	249	618	1,509	4,746	18,476	54,132	176,929	473,810	4,057,320	
October	144	269	697	1,656	5,437	19,421	57,113	178,880	548,135	6,064,430	
November	149	289	757	1,832	5,831	20,637	62,199	245,105	592,534	7,671,500	
December	155	306	801	2,111	6,128	22,304	67,988	212,690	645,960	10,282,500	
General in- dex for whole year:	131	220	513	1,296	3,900	12,936	43,197	163,160	379,600	2,710,750	

(End)

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Regulations governing the Utilisation
of that Part of the Readjusted Capital
of Private Banks which is Deposited
as Cash

Annex No.: LXVII

Annex Concerned: No. LXIV

Promulgated by the Ministry of Finance
on the 8th of October 1948;

Number of pages: 2

Published in the Bankers' Weekly
(Yin Hang Chou Pao).
Oct. 25th, 1948.

Remarks: Translated by
our Legal Department.

REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE UTILISATION OF
THAT PART OF THE READJUSTED CAPITAL OF
PRIVATE BANKS WHICH IS DEPOSITED AS CASH

Article 1.

These Regulations are laid down in accordance
with the provisions of the second paragraph of Article 5 of the
Regulations governing the Readjustment of the Capital of Private
Banks¹⁾.

Article 2.

If a private bank intends to utilise within three
months that part of its increased capital which is deposited as
cash in the Central Bank or in a bank commissioned by it, it must
state its reasons and apply for permission to the local Central
Bank or to the bank commissioned by it.

Article 3.

Approval for utilisation of cash capital deposited,
shall be granted for the following purposes only:

- 1) The purchase of Government bonds (but not of short
term Treasury Notes).
- 2) Investment in public utilities and communications.
- 3) Investment in agricultural, industrial, mining or
other productive enterprises.

EDITOR'S NOTE: 1) These Regulations were promulgated by the
Executive Yuan on the 6th of September 1948
(See Annex LXIV).

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- 4) Necessary use of deposited cash capital to make up the clearing balance when the Bank is short of circulating funds. But it must be returned the day after use and may not be so used more than ten times.
- 5) Other appropriate uses for which the approval of the Ministry of Finance has been specially requested and obtained.

Article 4.

The Central Bank, or the bank commissioned by it, which has granted permission to private banks to utilise the deposit of the cash part of their capital, shall, every ten days, prepare a collective report, setting forth the reasons for granting the approval and amounts utilised, and submit it to the Ministry of Finance for examination.

Article 5.

These Regulations shall come into force on the day of promulgation.

(End)

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Mineral Product Tax Regulations

Annex No. LXVIII

Promulgated by the National

Government on the 5th of February 1947;

Number of pages: 4

Published in the Weekly Review of Laws

(Pa Ling Chou K'ian),
Feb. 5th, 1947.

Remarks: Translated by
our Legal Department.

MINERAL PRODUCT TAX REGULATIONS

Article 1.

Except where it is otherwise provided, a mineral product tax shall be levied according to these Regulations on all minerals produced in this country, including those consumed by public utilities or for military use.

Article 2.

The mineral product tax is a State Tax and shall be collected by the commodity tax offices under the Bureau of Taxation (Shui Wu Shu) of the Ministry of Finance.

Article 3.

Only those mineral products which are enumerated in Article 2 of the Mining Law, 1) 2) shall be subject to the mineral

EDITOR'S NOTES: 1) The Mining Law was first promulgated on May 28th 1930, and was successively revised on Jan. 20th 1932, Oct. 15th 1937, July 22nd 1938, June 8th 1942 and April 30th 1947.

2) The Minerals mentioned in Article 2 of the Mining Law are: Gold, Silver, Copper, Iron, Tin, Lead, Antimony, Nickel, Cobalt, Zinc, Aluminium, Mercury, Bismuth, Molybdenum, Platinum, Chromium, Uranium, Radium, Tungsten, Manganese, Vanadium, Potassium, Iridium, Sulphur, Phosphorus, Arsenic, Rock Crystal, Asbestos, Mica, Opium, Halite, Alum, Diamond, Sal Soda, Barites, Nitrates, Borax, Graphite, Kallait, Fluorspar, Fire Clay, Talc, Feldspar, Kaolin, Marble - including Calcite, Periclase - including Dolomite, Coals, Mineral Oils, Gases, Precious Stones - including Jade, Sands for Grinding, Mineral Colouring Matter and others designated by the National Government (cf. "Compilation of Laws of the Republic of China", by the Legislative Yuan, 1941, P. 3482).

An ordinance issued by the National Government on April 17th 1948, added the 4 following minerals: Thorium, Titanium, Zirconium and Strontium (cf. Central Bank Weekly, April 26th 1948).

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product tax. But the Ministry of Finance may according to the conditions of production and marketing decide upon the different rates for the levy.

Merchants engaged in producing or processing the minerals mentioned above shall register with the respective competent commodity tax office. No registration shall be granted to any person who fails to submit for examination, the Permit for Mining Exploitation issued by the Ministry of Economics.

Article 4.

The different classes of mineral products and their rates of taxation shall be as follows.

- Class I. Three per cent ad valorem on Iron, Coal, Gas and Mineral Oil;
- Class II. Five per cent ad valorem on Gypsum, Limestone, Alumina, Fire Clay, Salt Soda, Copper and Tin.
- Class III. Ten per cent ad valorem on all other kinds of mineral products.

Article 5.

The taxable value of a mineral product shall be computed on the basis of its average wholesale price over three months on the markets near the producing region. But the Ministry of Finance may make an appropriate adjustment whenever the actual wholesale price on the market becomes higher or lower by one fourth than the average wholesale price on which the taxable value is based.

The above-mentioned average wholesale price covers:

- (a) The taxable value of the mineral product,
- (b) The original mineral product tax to be paid, - i.e. the amount payable at the tax rate applied to the taxable value;
- (c) The expenses for transporting from the producing region to a nearby market; always fixed at ten per cent of the taxable value.

follows: 1) 2) The formula for computing the taxable value is as follows: 1) 2) -----

EDITOR'S NOTES: 1) The formula as given in both the Weekly Review of Laws of Feb. 5, 1947 and the Financial Weekly of Feb. 19, 1947 runs as follows:
"The assessed taxable value = average wholesale price on markets near the producing region X 100, divided by (100 + tax rate on the commodity concerned + expenses for transporting from the producing region to a nearby market, i.e. 10 or 5)"
But, judging from the terms of the second paragraph of the same Article, it is evident that "or 5" is a printer's error and should be omitted.

- 2) according to the Supplementary Measures for the Readjustment of Finance promulgated by Presidential Decree on the 20th of August 1948, in collecting the mineral product tax, the taxable value shall always be the balance of the wholesale price on the markets on the 19th of August 1948 after deducting the actual amount of tax for the period in question. (cf. Monthly Bulletin No. XX - Aug.-Sept. 1948 - Annex No. LXI. p. 2)

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The assessed taxable value =
average wholesale price on markets near the producing region X 100,
divided by (100 + tax rate on the commodity concerned + expenses
for transporting from the producing region to a nearby market,
i.e. 10)

In order to facilitate the levying of the tax, the
taxable values of the various mineral products may be assessed
according to a graded system.

Article 6.

The examination of the selling prices of each kind
of mineral product, the compilation of the index number for com-
modities and the estimation of taxable values shall be carried out
by the Appraisal Committee under the Bureau of Taxation; the method
shall be laid down by the Ministry of Finance.

Article 7.

When any mineral product for which the mineral pro-
duct tax has already been paid, is transported and sold in other
provinces, no local government is allowed to levy any further tax
thereon.

Article 8.

The Commodity Tax Bureau of each region shall sta-
tion officials in mines, factories and depots to collect the mineral
product tax. In special circumstances, the collecting officials
may be directly appointed by the Bureau of Taxation. If in practice
it is inconvenient to station officials in a mine, factory or depot,
the commodity tax office may, after investigation, determine the
average amount of production and collect the tax each month; or
the merchant shall, when transporting, apply to the first commodity
tax office which he reaches on his way, for the tax to be collected
according to the law.

Article 9.

When the mineral product tax has been collected, a
taxation receipt shall immediately be filled in and issued. If
(the mineral products) are contained in a package, a Stamped Per-
mit, adapted to the type of packing used, is also to be affixed.

Article 10.

If any merchant engaged in exploiting mines, in
processing or refining minerals or in marketing or transporting
them, commits one of the following offences, a Fa Huan¹⁾ fine not
exceeding five thousand dollars shall be imposed.

- 1) The transport and sale of mineral products without an accom-
panying taxation receipt even though the mineral product tax
has already been paid and the receipt secured;
- 2) The transport and sale of mineral products on which the
mineral product tax has already been paid, without reporting
for inspection when they are moved or removed or on arrival
at their destination;
- 3) The transport and sale of mineral products on which the
mineral product tax has already been paid, without applying
for a permit for break of bulk when breaking bulk or
changing destination;

EDITOR'S NOTE: 1) The term Fa Huan is used for a fine of a civil
character under civil law, or of a fiscal charac-
ter, imposed for breaches of taxation laws; in
both cases it is imposed for offences which do not
come under the penalties of the criminal law.

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- 4) The sale during transit of mineral products on which the mineral product tax has already been paid, without applying to the local commodity tax office for permission;
- 5) Refusal to accept inspection by the commodity tax office of mineral products for which the mineral products tax has already been paid;
- 6) Failure to register as prescribed.

Article 11.

If any merchant engaged in exploiting mines, in processing or refining minerals or in marketing or transporting them, commits one of the following offences, a Pa Huan fine shall be imposed, of not less than twice but not more than ten times the amount of tax evaded.

- 1) The transport and sale of mineral products on which the mineral product tax has not yet been paid;
- 2) Any attempt to evade taxation by use of a certificate which does not cover the mineral products concerned;
- 3) Any attempt to evade taxation by transporting and selling mineral products with a taxation receipt or permit for break of bulk which has been fraudulently altered;
- 4) Any attempt to evade taxation by transporting and selling mineral products with a used taxation receipt or a used permit for break of bulk, which has been fraudulently altered;
- 5) Any evasion of tax by declaring high-priced mineral products at a low price;
- 6) Any evasion of tax by mixing mineral products of high price with those of low price or with goods of other kinds.

Article 12.

If any merchant engaged in exploiting mines, in processing or refining minerals or in marketing or transporting them, commits one of the following offences, besides the infliction of a Pa Huan fine according to Article 11, the mineral products shall also be confiscated. Contraventions of the criminal law shall be punished according to that law: -

- 1) Repeated commission of any of the offences enumerated in the various items of Article 11; evasion of a tax amounting to more than five thousand dollars; or forcible resistance with intent to escape when discovered and arrested;
- 2) Forging a taxation receipt or permit for break of bulk, a resident tax-collector's chop or the seal of the commodity tax office; or evading taxation by using a forged receipt, permit or seal.

If a mineral product which ought to be confiscated according to any item of the preceding paragraph, has already been sold, its price shall be handed over.

Article 13.

The Pa Huan fines and confiscation provided for in the preceding three articles shall be enforced by court ruling.

An appeal may be filed within five days after service of the above-mentioned ruling. But no further appeal shall be made.

Article 14.

The Ministry of Finance shall, together with the Ministry of Economics, lay down rules governing the collection, registration and inspection for the mineral product tax, and shall submit them to the Executive Yuan for confirmation.

Article 15.

These regulations shall come into force on the date of promulgation.

(End)

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Rules governing the Collection
of the Mineral Product Tax

Annex No.: LXIX

Annex Concerned: No. 11111

Promulgated jointly by the Ministry of
Industry and Commerce and the Ministry
of Finance on the 9th of July 1948;

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Laws (Fa Ling Chou K'an),
August 11, 1948.

Remarks: Translated by
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RULES GOVERNING THE COLLECTION
OF THE MINERAL PRODUCT TAX

Article 1.

These Rules are laid down in conformity with the provisions of Article 14 of the Mineral Product Tax Regulations¹⁾.

Article 2.

Except where it is otherwise provided by laws or ordinances, all matters relating to the collection of the mineral product tax, or registration and inspection therefor shall be governed by these Rules.

Article 3.

Merchants engaged in exploiting mines, in processing or refining, or in trading in or transporting minerals - hereafter mentioned as "merchants" - shall pay the mineral product tax according to the amount of tax per unit as published.

Article 4.

Merchants engaged in producing or processing minerals shall every day fill in prescribed forms with the quantities of goods produced, processed, transported, sold and/or kept in stock, and shall then every ten days submit a report thereon to the local competent commodity tax office or to the tax officials stationed in the mine, factory or depot, who shall register after checking up.

The merchants shall assume the responsibility of filling in the above-mentioned forms and reports with true and correct figures. Whenever necessary, the commodity tax office or the tax officials stationed in the mine, factory or depot, may investigate and count the goods in stock, and check up with the account books, the merchants not being allowed to reject their authority.

EDITOR'S NOTE: 1) The Mineral Product Tax Regulations were promulgated by the National Government on the 5th of February 1947; for its full translation, see Annex No. LXVIII in this Bulletin.

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Article 5.

Where a small mine produces only small and irregular quantities (of minerals) which are sold only in the same locality, the commodity tax office shall investigate and determine its average output and order it to pay the mineral product tax every month. In an iron mine, the tax shall be levied when the iron leaves the furnace, whereas on all other mineral products, the tax shall be levied when they are transported. The procedure for payment and collection shall be as follows:

- 1) Where the commodity tax office stations tax collectors in the mine, factory or depot, or the merchant is to apply to the local commodity tax office for collecting the tax, the merchant shall, when the iron is taken out from the furnace or other minerals are being transported, first fill in an Application for Tax Payment and submit it to the local commodity tax office or the tax officials stationed in the mine, factory or depot who shall, after verification, issue a Notice of Payment. The merchant shall then make payment to the Treasury in accordance with the Public Treasury Law and present the receipt to the original office issuing the Notice of Payment, which shall release a Taxation Receipt. Where the affixing of a Stamped Permit is required by the Bureau of Taxation, (the tax collectors) shall further see that a permit form is affixed on the wrapping of the package bearing the office's stamp with the date also indicated. Then the minerals are allowed to be transported and sold.
- 2) Where the average amount of production is determined after investigation, by the commodity tax office and the tax to be paid monthly, the merchant shall compute the amount of tax payable at the current tax rate and according to the (afore-said) average amount of production, and, filling in an Application for Tax Payment at the end of each month, apply to the local commodity tax office for a Notice of Payment to be issued after verification. The merchant shall then make the payment to the Treasury securing a receipt which he shall exchange against a Taxation Receipt at the original office issuing the Notice of Payment. In order to facilitate distinction, the commodity tax office shall, when filling in and issuing the Taxation Receipt, further affix a stamp thereon indicating that "The Tax Being paid monthly, this Receipt cannot be used as a permit for transportation".

In remote mining regions where no local Public Treasury has yet been erected, the amounts of tax payable as mentioned in items 1 and 2 of the preceding paragraph shall be paid by the merchants to the commodity tax office.

Article 6.

Where it is necessary to process or reprocess already tax mineral products, the merchant shall report it to the competent commodity tax office or the tax officials stationed in the mine, factory or depot, submitting to them the goods and the Taxation Receipt or Permit for Break of Bulk originally secured, who, after verifying that the Receipt or Permit corresponds to the goods, shall affix on the Receipt or Permit a stamp of inspection as well as a stamp indicating "Back to the Factory for Reprocessing". When the goods leaves the factory after the processing or reprocessing is completed, the same merchant shall submit the original stamped Receipt or Permit to the commodity tax office or the tax officials stationed in the mine, factory or depot, who shall, after examination,

compute the supplementary amount of tax to be paid, by deducting the amount of tax originally paid from the amount payable for the processed or reprocessed goods, and shall also stamp the original Receipt or Permit as being "Cancelled", but annotating it with the number of the (new) Taxation Receipt issued. If the reprocessed goods is contained in a package, (the tax officials) shall further see that a Certificate of Reprocessing is affixed on the surface of the package, to which they shall also add the office's stamp with the date being indicated. Then the goods is allowed to be transported.

The commodity tax office handling the collection of supplementary taxes or the tax officials stationed in the mine, factory or depot shall every month make it a special duty of forwarding the original Receipts or Permits stamped "Cancelled", together with the counterfoils of Taxation Receipts issued, on to the Bureau of Taxation for examination and checking up.

Article 7.

Mineral products imported from abroad shall be exempted from the mineral product tax upon presentation for inspection of the document certifying the payment of import duty to the Customs House. If after import, the goods are to be retransported or transported in separate lots within this country, the merchants shall submit their Certificate of Import Duty to the local commodity tax office, applying for its exchange against Permit/s for Break of Bulk of Mineral Products according to the procedure provided in Article 10 of these Rules.

The above-mentioned Certificate of Import Duty issued by the Customs House shall be governed, mutatis mutandis, by the provisions of Articles 9, 10 and 13 concerning Taxation Receipts.

Article 8.

Where already taxed mineral products are to be sold locally, this shall be mentioned to the (tax) office or tax officials who shall add the words "To be Sold Locally" on the Taxation Receipt. Where (the goods) are intended to be transported and sold in other places, mention of these places shall also be made (to the tax office or tax officials) so that they may be indicated on the receipt.

Article 9.

Within the effective period of the Taxation Receipt, application may be made for changing the destination of already taxed mineral products or for breaking the bulk, while after the expiry of that period they can only be sold locally. But if (delay) has actually been caused by special transport or business conditions, the merchant may make a statement of his grounds to the competent commodity tax office which shall, after checking up, grant a certain postponement of the time limit and at the same time report the case to the Bureau of Taxation for purposes of reference.

Article 10.

When application is made for changing the destination or breaking the bulk of already taxed mineral products, a report shall be submitted to the competent commodity tax office in charge of issuing Permits for Break of Bulk, setting forth the actual quantity of goods still remaining in stock, the serial number of the Taxation Receipt or Permit for Break of Bulk and that of the stamped Permit - exception being made for the latter if no stamped permit is required. The said office, after sending officials to investigate and check up that the receipt or Permit corresponds to the goods,

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shall issue a (new) Permit for Break of Bulk according to the quantity actually remaining in stock. If a part of the remaining stock of goods cannot be transported to other places together with the rest, mention thereof shall be made to the office which issues permits for Break of Bulk, requesting it to add an annotation to the Permit for Break of Bulk, indicating that this part of the goods is to be sold locally.

Article 11.

Permits for Break of Bulk shall be issued by the branch commodity tax bureaus under the Commodity Tax Bureau of the respective region or by the bureaus directly under its jurisdiction. Other tax collecting offices of various localities shall not issue any Permit for Break of Bulk unless approval has been granted by the Bureau of Taxation.

Article 12.

The officials who issue Taxation Receipts, shall first indicate on the Receipts the exact beginning and ending dates of their effective period.

Article 13.

The effective period of a Taxation Receipt shall be a year, beginning to count from the date of the issue of the Receipt. The effective period of the Taxation Receipt shall also be indicated in any newly issued Permit for Break of Bulk, whose effective period shall expire on the same date as that for the Taxation Receipt.

Article 14.

Where merchants state the destinations to which (the goods) are to be transported, the officials who issue Taxation Receipts in conformity with item 1 of the first paragraph of Article 5 or who issue Permits for Break of Bulk in exchange against Taxation Receipts, shall, after considering the actual requirement, indicate the period of transportation in the Receipt or Permit. If for legitimate reasons, (the goods) have not reached their destination on the expiry of the period, the merchant may make a statement to the competent commodity tax office of the place where the goods are located, which shall, after inspection, grant a certain prolongation of the time limit and also report the case to its superior competent office for purposes of reference.

Article 15.

Merchants shall carefully keep in safety their Taxation Receipts, Permits for Break of Bulk as well as the Stamped Permits affixed on the surface wrapping of the packages of their goods. If any Taxation Receipt or Permit for Break of Bulk has been lost or the Stamped permit affixed on any goods has completely dropped off without leaving any trace, then only after a new tax payment is made according to the rules, are the goods allowed to be transported and sold. If it is discovered that (any goods) are surreptitiously transported without the (necessary) Receipt or Permit, then punishments shall be imposed as provided in the Mineral Product Tax Regulations.

Article 16.

Merchants shall, when selling already taxed mineral products, establish and issue formal invoices.

Article 17.

Factories, mines and merchants shall, within one month before exploiting (mines) or processing and refining (minerals),

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and in accordance with the provisions of the second paragraph of Article 3 of the Mineral Product Tax Regulations, fill in Registration Forms for Factories, Mines and Merchants in the manner prescribed, and submit them to the competent commodity tax office or the tax officials stationed in the mine, factory or depot, for transmission to the Bureau of Taxation which shall, after checking up, transact the registration.

Article 18.

If there is any change in their responsible manager or in the items of registration, the factories, mines or merchants who have been registered according to the preceding Article, shall submit a report to the competent commodity tax office or the tax officials stationed in the mine, factory or depot, for transmission to the Bureau of Taxation, applying for the registration to be altered or cancelled. In the case of cessation or resumption of work, report thereof shall be made for purposes of reference according to the same procedure mentioned above.

Article 19.

When mineral products are transported or re-transported, or arrive at their pre-fixed destination, application shall be made for inspection thereof. Provided that the original Receipt or Permit corresponds to the goods, the inspectors shall affix a stamp of inspection thereon and let the goods go; they shall not hold them up for extortion or exaction of fees. If it has been discovered that the Receipt or Permit does not correspond to the goods or the goods are smuggled by any other means, the person concerned and the goods (transported) in contravention of the regulations shall immediately be sent to the competent commodity tax office which shall, after examination, forward the case to the court for judgment.

Article 20.

Where the production, processing, transport or sales of certain mineral products are under special circumstances, the Ministry of Finance may lay down separate supplementary methods and order their enforcement.

Article 21.

The forms of the various receipts, permits and other documents as mentioned in these Rules shall be determined by the Bureau of Taxation.

Article 22.

These Rules shall come into force on the date of promulgation.

(End)